JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

(This Publication Replaces the Labor Area Summary)

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 10 OCTOBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

A strong seasonal increase in employment between August and September lowered the total unemployment rate in Washington State from 11.9 to 10.9 percent. Numerically the number of jobless workers fell 19,500 from August to 218,900 in September. While the size of the decline in the jobless rate was significantly larger than usual for this time of the year, the September rate was still extremely high and well above the national rate of 9.7 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

Recent declines in interest rates, slight improvements in housing starts and the upward trend in the Leading Economic Indicator series suggest that the current recession may be nearing an end.

	Sept. 1982*	Aug. 1982*	Sept. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,015,000	2,006,400	1,989,100
Employment	1,796,100	1,768,000	1,814,000
Unemployment	218,900	238,400	175,100
State Rate	10.9	11.9	8.8
National Rate	9.7	9.6	7.3

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Even if this assessment is correct, however, seasonal factors will push unemployment levels higher in the state this fall and winter. Unemployment could fall slightly in October, but improved employment conditions will not become evident until spring.

Total employment moved up 28,100 between August and September with an increase of 22,000 in nonagricultural wage and salary payrolls accounting for most of the increase. Major factors responsible for the gain were the beginning of a new school year, the apple harvest, the usual September expansions at canneries and fruit-vegetable warehouses, and county and regional fairs. The reopening of public schools had a substantial effect on unemployment. Not only did it provide several thousand jobs, but it resulted in the withdrawal of several thousand youth from the labor force.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs was down 34,200 over the year at mid-September. While the year-to-year drop remained substantial, the comparison has improved considerably in recent months which is an indication that the recession is at least not becoming worse. At mid-March 1982, the year-to-year loss in nonfarm jobs was 51,300.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rates declined in most of the state's counties between August and September, but the largest reductions occurred in eastern Washington areas where agriculture is highly important. Large reductions occurred in areas where the apple and potato harvests were underway. In major apple areas, Okanogan County's jobless rate plummeted from 20.7 to 13.7 percent, while the Wenatchee Labor Area (Chelan and Douglas counties) saw its rate fall from 17.6 to 11.0 percent. In potato growing areas, the jobless rate in Adams County dropped from 10.5 to 7.7 percent, while the rate in Grant County fell from 17.7 to 12.1 percent.

Western Washington lumber areas experienced more moderate reductions in unemployment between August and September. The rate in Grays Harbor County declined from 13.4 to 12.9 percent, while the rate in Lewis County fell from 15.0 to 12.2 percent.

Jobless rates in the state's metropolitan areas declined less than the one point statewide drop except for the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco (Tri-Cities) area and Yakima. In the Tri-Cities area the rate fell from 15.4 to 12.9 percent due to an increase in food processing, mainly potatoes. The rate in the Yakima area fell from 14.7 to 10.2 percent because of the apple harvest and a seasonal expansion in food processing. The rate for the Seattle-Everett area slipped from 10.7 to 10.0 percent. Bremerton was the only metropolitan area where the rate did not decline in the August-September period. Its rate was unchanged, but at 8.2 percent it continued to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment in the state rose 3,300 between August and September, but all of the net increase could be accounted for by a seasonal expansion in canning. Employment at canneries jumped 4,100 over the month with major processing activities centered around potatoes, corn and other vegetables. Canning employment will also remain high in October when apple products will be a major processing activity. Lumber employment rose 600 in September to post the only other large increase in manufacturing. All of the gain resulted from a recall by one large employer. Recent sharp declines in interest rates for home mortgages promise to increase housing starts, which will boost the demand for lumber and, thus, lumber employment. Significant improvement is not expected before early spring, however, since little new home construction will occur in the fall and winter months. Hopefully, interest rates will remain at their current levels or decline further.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, trends continued on the negative side. Aerospace lost another 900 workers in September, bringing the net loss in the industry to 6,700 since January. Aluminum producers continued to trim staff with a loss of 300 in September and 1,500 since January. Pulp and paper mills also reduced employment by 300 in September. Temporary shutdowns have been common at several mills this year as firms adjust inventories to declining national demand. Demand for paper packaging products, of course, is highly dependent upon national economic activity. Recovery in this industry as well as in aerosapce, aluminum and most other Washington industries will not occur until the national recession ends.

The over-the-year comparison shows manufacturing employment down 17,200 at mid-September. As pointed out in previous reports this year, the comparison benefits from a 4,500 worker shift from services to aerospace in January because of a coding change. Adjusted for this shift, the actual loss in manufacturing jobs over the year was 21,700, a drop of 7 percent. Nearly one-half, 9,900, of this loss was in aerospace. Other large declines from September 1981 include lumber (off 3,200), aluminum (off 2,500) and losses of 1,200 each in machinery, food products, and pulp and paper. The only industry reporting a sizeable year-to-year gain was other durable goods (up 400) where employment in instruments expanded.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Public education employment moved up 14,300 in September with the beginning of a new school year. Most of the new employment reflected the rehiring of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teaching aids and other noncertificated workers who were terminated at the end of the school year. Other state and local government employment declined by 1,400 in September. State and local government workers losing jobs included park, playground and other summer workers. The Federal Government also terminated many of its summer workers at parks and forests in September, and Federal civilian payrolls dropped 2,200.

Services added 4,100 workers in September with normal seasonal gains in amusements due to fairs held throughout the state and because of increases in private education employment with the beginning of the new school year. Fairs and the new school year were also major factors in a 2,000 job gain in retail trade. The major area of increase was at eating and drinking places. Fair food concessions fall into this category as do firms which contract with schools to provide food services. Approximately 400 of the 700 increase in transportation, communications and utilities was also related to the reopening of schools, since some school districts contract out their transportation services. A 1,900 job increase in wholesale trade in September largely resulted from higher seasonal employment at wholesale warehouses handling fruits and vegetables.

Construction employment was virtually unchanged between August and September, but in the latter month was down 14,200 over the year. The drop over the 12-month period reflects the termination or suspension of work on three nuclear power plants, and a low level of commercial and residential construction. With sharply lower interest rates in recent weeks, homebuilding, at least, should pick up next spring if interest rates hold their current levels or decline further. Few new homes will be started this fall or winter, however, because of weather conditions. An upturn in non-nuclear commercial building will likely not occur before recovery is underway in the overall economy and business profitability is improved.

Other sizeable year-to-year losses in the nonmanufacturing industries included a drop of 2,700 in transportation-communications-utilities and 2,600 in trade. Government civilian payrolls were down 2,200 from September 1981 with 1,700 of the drop on the Federal level. State and local government employment was down only 500 from September 1981 but was 13,400 lower than in September 1980.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $441.13

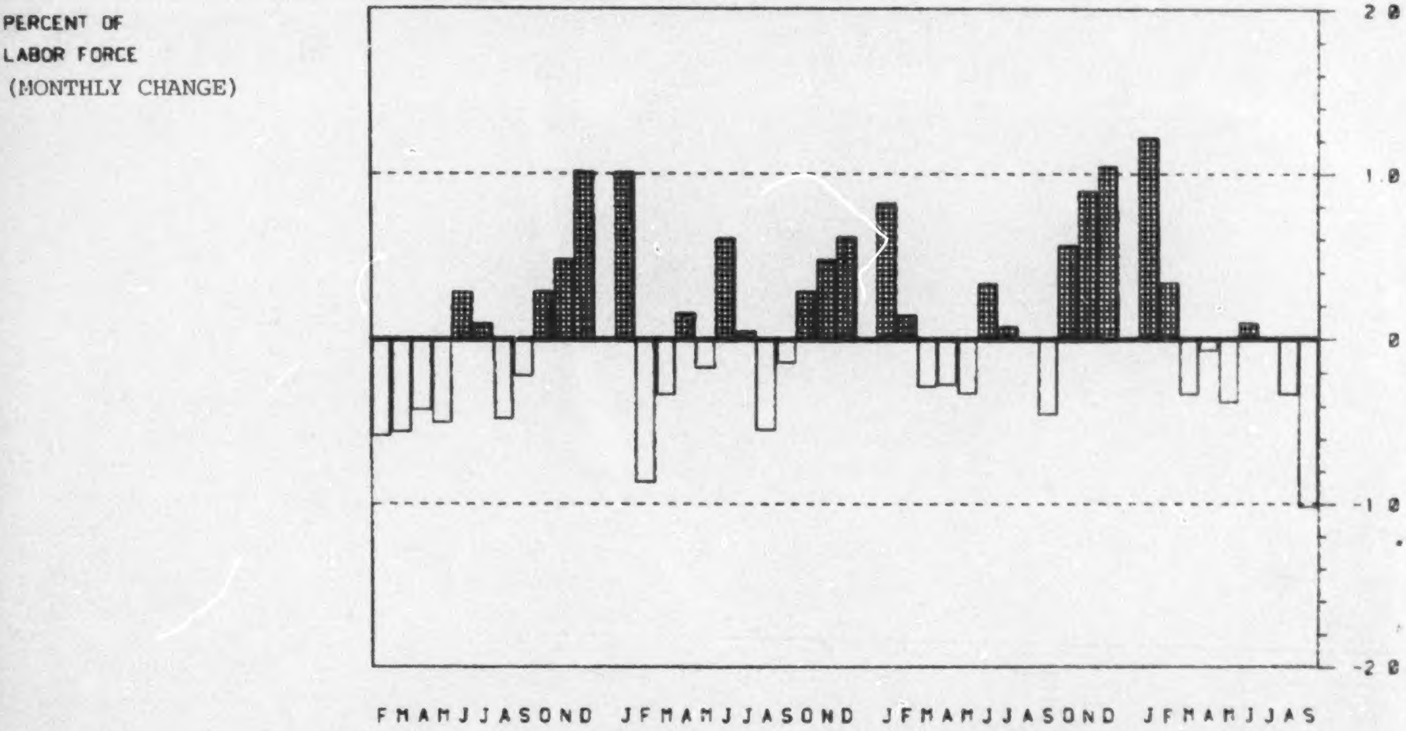
Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State slipped $5.42 from July to average $441.13 in August. Weekly hours dropped one-tenth hour to average 38.9 hours, while hourly earnings fell 11 cents to average $11.34. Over the year, however, weekly pay advanced $35.63, or 9 percent, with a half-hour increase in the work week and a 78 cent gain in hourly pay.

Major changes between July and August included a sharp drop in hours in lumber from an unusually high July level. Weekly hours fell from 41.6 to 37.7. Average hourly earnings of lumber workers also dropped with less overtime, and average weekly pay plunged $60.51 to average $424.13. By contrast, weekly hours in aluminum jumped from 39.6 to 42.5 despite employment reductions. As a result, weekly pay rose $41.19 to average $539.75 for aluminum workers still on the job. Weekly hours also advanced in the food industry, but due to seasonal factors in this case. The average work week rose from 36.6 to 39.0 hours and weekly pay advanced $27 to average $391.17.

WASHINGTON STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON

[JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1982]



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Sep. 1982 (Prel.)	Aug. 1982 (Rev.)	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Change Aug. 82 to Sep. 82	Change Sep. 81 to Sep. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,572.0	1,550.0	1,606.2	1,589.6	+22.0	-34.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING...............	291.9	288.6	309.1	304.7	+3.3	-17.2
Durable Goods.....................	203.2	203.7	217.7	217.0	-0.5	-14.5
Lumber & Wood Products..........	42.5	41.9	45.7	44.9	+0.6	-3.2
Furniture & Fixtures............	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	+0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.......	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	0	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries........	12.6	4/12.8	4/15.9	16.2	-0.2	-3.3
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.1	8.4	10.6	10.6	-0.3	-2.5
Fabricated Metal Products......	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.5	0	-0.4
Machinery.......................	24.8	25.0	26.0	25.9	-0.2	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.4	14.5	15.1	15.2	-0.1	-0.7
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.5	10.9	10.7	-0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment 5/....	90.8	91.6	96.9	97.0	-0.8	-6.1
Aerospace 5/..................	72.8	73.7	78.2	78.9	-0.9	-5.4
Other Transp. Equipment.......	18.0	17.9	18.7	18.1	+0.1	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.7	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods..................	88.7	84.9	91.4	87.7	+3.8	-2.7
Food & Kindred Products........	35.1	31.1	36.3	33.0	+4.0	-1.2
Canned & Preserved Foods......	14.8	10.7	15.8	12.6	+4.1	-1.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	+0.2	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products........	16.1	16.4	17.3	17.4	-0.3	-1.2
Printing & Publishing..........	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.5	-0.1	-0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	0	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	0	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING................	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	0	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION......................	77.9	78.0	92.1	92.6	-0.1	-14.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.........	87.8	4/87.1	90.5	90.9	+0.7	-2.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE..........	388.4	384.5	4/391.0	4/387.1	+3.9	-2.6
Wholesale Trade..................	102.4	100.5	4/104.1	4/102.8	+1.9	-1.7
Retail Trade.....................	286.0	284.0	286.9	284.3	+2.0	-0.9
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.........	91.8	92.4	91.8	92.1	-0.6	0
SERVICES 5/.......................	327.4	4/323.3	322.4	319.4	+4.1	+5.0
GOVERNMENT........................	303.8	293.1	306.0	4/299.5	+10.7	-2.2
Federal..........................	65.0	67.2	66.7	4/67.6	-2.2	-1.7
State & Local....................	238.8	225.9	239.3	231.9	+12.9	-0.5
Education......................	121.6	107.3	4/122.4	108.5	+14.3	-0.8
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date Oct. 27, 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	September 1982 Preliminary 3/				August 1982 Revised				September 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,015,000	1,796,100	218,900	10.9	2,006,400	1,768,000	238,400	11.9	1,989,100	1,814,000	175,100	8.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	882,800	794,300	88,500	10.0	881,500	787,500	94,000	10.7	862,100	795,200	66,900	7.8
King County	693,800	625,500	68,300	9.8	693,100	620,200	72,900	10.5	678,200	626,300	51,900	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	187,200	164,800	22,400	12.0	183,600	161,100	22,500	12.3	179,800	162,900	16,900	9.4
Spokane SMSA	149,400	131,500	17,900	12.0	147,400	129,400	18,000	12.2	148,100	134,300	13,800	9.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,070	68,860	10,210	12.9	80,260	67,930	12,330	15.4	83,270	76,070	7,200	8.6
Yakima SMSA	91,500	82,140	9,360	10.2	90,570	77,240	13,330	14.7	94,540	85,570	8,970	9.5
Adams	7,100	6,550	550	7.7	7,340	6,570	770	10.5	7,170	6,660	510	7.1
Asotin	8,450	7,520	930	11.0	8,410	7,450	960	11.4	8,330	7,570	760	9.1
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,000	33,820	4,180	11.0	38,720	31,900	6,320	17.6	36,660	33,100	3,560	9.7
Clallam	20,300	16,970	3,330	16.4	19,800	16,740	3,060	15.5	20,280	16,960	3,320	16.4
Clark	94,330	84,130	10,200	10.8	94,190	83,860	10,330	11.0	91,480	83,820	7,660	8.4
Columbia	1,800	1,580	220	12.2	1,940	1,710	230	11.9	2,010	1,820	190	9.5
Cowlitz	33,930	28,530	5,400	15.9	32,470	26,940	5,530	17.0	35,140	30,960	4,180	11.9
Ferry	2,600	2,120	480	18.5	2,520	2,030	490	19.4	2,920	2,490	430	14.7
Garfield	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,100	1,040	60	5.5
Grant	22,620	19,890	2,730	12.1	22,940	18,890	4,050	17.7	21,860	19,510	2,350	10.8
Grays Harbor	33,400	29,080	4,320	12.9	33,580	29,090	4,490	13.4	35,610	31,500	4,110	11.5
Island	14,010	12,560	1,450	10.3	14,310	12,890	1,420	9.9	13,460	12,320	1,140	8.5
Jefferson	6,760	6,090	670	9.9	6,670	5,960	710	10.6	6,850	6,200	650	9.5
Bremerton SMSA	61,970	56,890	5,080	8.2	61,220	56,220	5,000	8.2	58,870	54,670	4,200	7.1
Kittitas	10,080	9,030	1,050	10.4	9,750	8,640	1,110	11.4	10,050	9,070	980	9.8
Klickitat	7,140	6,180	960	13.4	7,520	6,250	1,270	16.9	7,300	6,520	780	10.7
Lewis	23,670	20,780	2,890	12.2	23,900	20,310	3,590	15.0	23,700	20,780	2,920	12.3
Lincoln	4,090	3,930	160	3.9	4,290	4,120	170	4.0	4,120	3,790	330	8.0
Mason	10,690	9,490	1,200	11.2	10,590	9,360	1,230	11.6	11,260	10,230	1,030	9.1
Okanogan	18,420	15,900	2,520	13.7	17,470	13,850	3,620	20.7	18,680	15,950	2,730	14.6
Pacific	7,230	6,280	950	13.1	7,340	6,320	1,020	13.9	7,550	6,680	870	11.5
Pend Oreille	3,040	2,350	690	22.7	3,140	2,350	790	25.2	3,400	2,830	570	16.8
San Juan	4,360	4,140	220	5.0	4,010	3,760	250	6.2	3,670	3,420	250	6.8
Skagit	33,240	29,050	4,190	12.6	34,050	29,890	4,160	12.2	32,870	29,310	3,560	10.8
Skamania	3,250	2,670	580	17.8	3,130	2,480	650	20.8	3,400	2,870	530	15.6
Stevens	11,420	9,600	1,820	15.9	11,500	9,570	1,930	16.8	11,690	10,070	1,620	13.9
Olympia SMSA	53,310	47,340	5,970	11.2	54,070	47,850	6,220	11.5	54,240	48,990	5,250	9.7
Wahkiakum	1,370	1,290	80	5.8	1,360	1,260	100	7.4	1,540	1,360	180	11.7
Walla Walla	25,120	23,320	1,800	7.2	24,430	22,290	2,140	8.8	24,790	23,230	1,560	6.3
Bellingham SMSA	48,120	42,900	5,220	10.8	47,580	42,150	5,430	11.4	46,690	42,130	4,560	9.8
Whitman	14,020	13,380	640	4.6	13,740	13,050	690	5.0	14,710	14,180	530	3.6

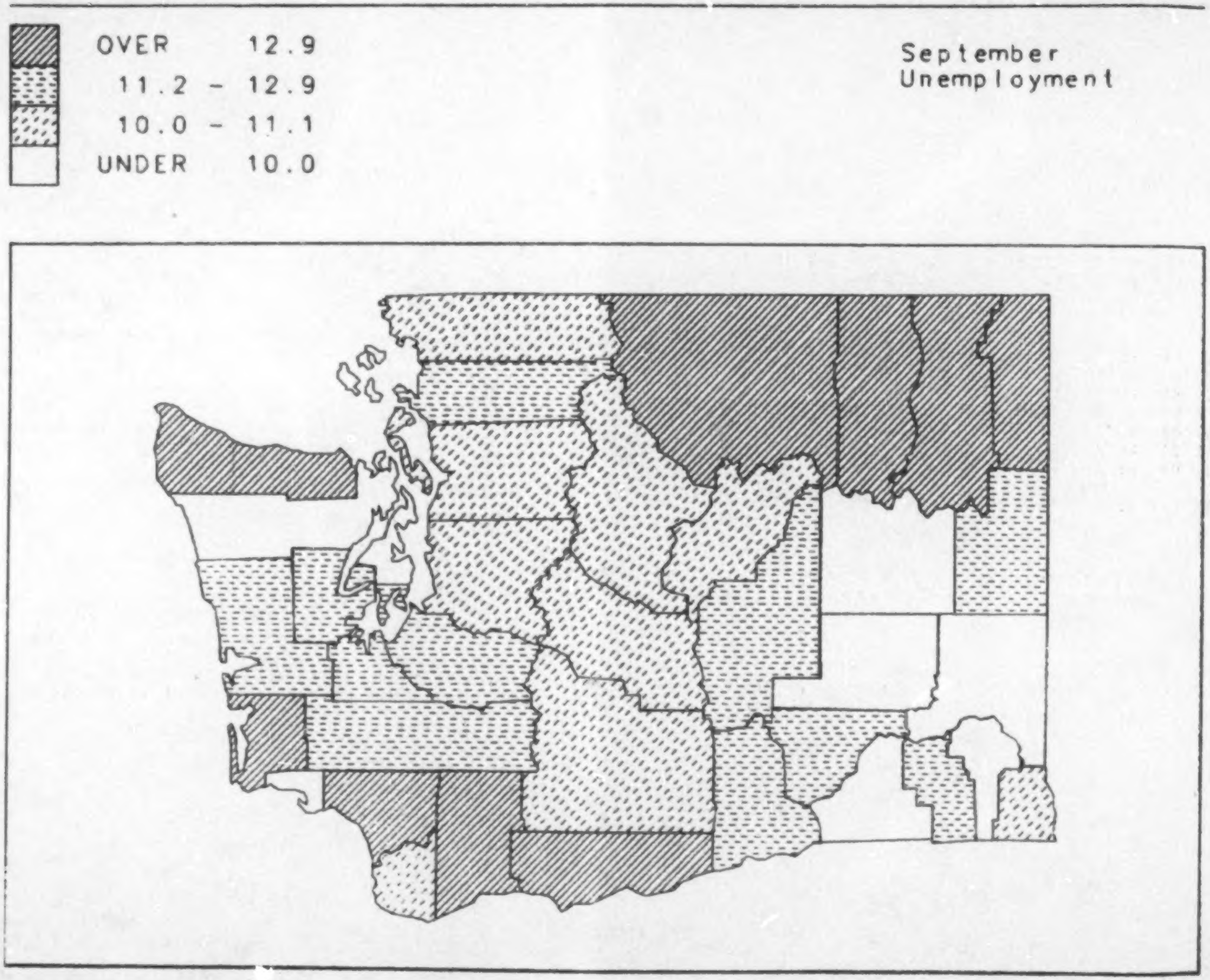
1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Aug. 1982 Prod. or	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
	Nonsup. Workers	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Aug. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES................	187,100	$441.13	$446.55	$405.50	38.9	39.0	38.4	$11.34	$11.45	$10.56
Lumber and wood products..................	38,400	424.13	484.64	385.93	37.7	41.6	35.9	11.25	11.65	10.75
Primary metal industries..................	9,800	539.75	498.56	478.74	42.5	39.6	39.5	12.70	12.59	12.12
Fabricated metal products.................	8,200	482.36	491.93	423.70	39.7	39.8	38.8	12.15	12.36	10.92
Machinery 1/..............................	15,700	346.94	345.17	337.81	38.0	37.6	38.3	9.13	9.18	8.82
Transportation equipment..................	41,500	515.41	508.56	492.47	39.8	39.7	40.7	12.95	12.81	12.10
Food and kindred products.................	23,500	391.17	364.17	343.57	39.0	36.6	39.4	10.03	9.95	8.72
Chemicals and allied products.............	4,700	436.16	498.29	442.39	41.2	42.3	41.0	11.80	11.78	10.79
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction..............................	59,300	649.87	670.49	630.60	35.3	36.4	36.2	18.41	18.42	17.42
Wholesale and retail trade................	235,500	316.44	315.92	297.49	36.0	35.9	35.5	8.79	8.80	8.38

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.



September Unemployment

OVER 12.9
11.2 - 12.9
10.0 - 11.1
UNDER 10.0

12/23/82 58340-3

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
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Washington Labor Market

(This Publication Replaces the Labor Area Summary)

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 11 NOVEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

The end of the normal tourist season and other summer-related jobs pushed the unemployment rate in Washington State up from a revised 11.1 percent in September to 11.4 percent in October. Numerically, the number of jobless workers in the state increased from 225,700 to 233,100. The national unemployment rate in October was 9.9 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

Total employment was up 8,400, but only after applying the BLS Current Population Survey adjustment. Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment from the monthly employer survey, on the other hand, indicate that nonfarm employment fell 8,600 between September and October. In the latter month, payroll employment was down 32,700 over the year.

	Oct. 1982*	Sept. 1982*	Oct. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,040,100	2,024,300	1,989,600
Employment	1,807,000	1,798,600	1,803,100
Unemployment	233,100	225,700	186,500
State Rate	11.4	11.1	9.4
National Rate	9.9	9.7	7.5

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Much of the over-the-month drop, however, was in industries which normally experience cutbacks in October, such as lumber, food processing, construction, building material stores, fruit wholesalers, agricultural services and tourist-related businesses--hotels-motels, restaurants, service stations, amusements. The over-the-year losses in nonfarm payrolls were concentrated in manufacturing (down 15,500) and construction (down 11,400). Lumber, primary metals, and aerospace accounted for the largest reductions in manufacturing.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment developments around the state between September and October were mixed. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, which accounts for 44 percent of the state's workforce, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.5 percent. On the other hand, jobless rates in western Washington lumber areas generally increased as is normally the case with the beginning of fall. Unemployment will continue to increase in these areas until early spring when a new building season gets under way and demand for lumber products increases. Fortunately, the outlook for the homebuilding industry has brightened because of substantial declines in mortgage rates. Nonetheless, trends through early spring will remain negative as seasonal factors overshadow other developments. Typical of lumber areas over the month, the unemployment rate in Grays Harbor County rose from 13.2 to 15 percent. The rate in Mason County jumped from 11.9 to 14.7 percent partially because one major employer laid off a large number of workers for the rest of the year. The jobless rate in Lewis County rose more moderately, from 13.3 to 14.4 percent, but Clallam County's rate increased from 16.0 to 19.0 percent.

September-October changes in the unemployment situation in eastern Washington were mixed. Continuation of the apple harvest and related activity resulted in further reductions in the jobless rate in the Wenatchee area, where the rate dropped from 10.8 to 10.3 percent, and in Okanogan County, which saw its rate fall from 13.7 to 12.6 percent. More diversified agricultural areas, however, generally experienced higher unemployment in October as work was completed on several crops. In Yakima, for example, the unemployment rate rose from 10.6 to 11.7 percent, while the rate in the Walla Walla area moved from 7.2 to 8.5 percent. The jobless rate for the Spokane Metropolitan Area, which serves as the trade and service hub of eastern Washington, dropped one-tenth of a point--from 11.8 percent in September to 11.7 percent in October.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell 4,200 to account for nearly one-half of the September-October job loss in nonfarm payrolls. Reductions of 1,300 in lumber, and 1,100 in food products were largely seasonal, but cutbacks of 900 in aerospace, 400 in pulp-paper, 300 in primary metals and

200 in machinery were basically reflections of adverse economic conditions.

Employment in lumber, the state's second largest manufacturing industry, is likely to continue to decline through January or February as weather conditions prevent logging at higher elevations and because of a seasonal decline in orders from builders. Nonetheless, the industry is expected to begin to recover from the recession in 1983 because of a pick up in home building. Permits for future construction of housing units in the nation were reported to have increased 18 percent between September and October. Moreover, October permits were up 60 percent from the year-earlier level. The rebound in housing activity was basically credited to a sharp drop in mortgage rates. Some economists now expect the housing industry to be among the first in the nation to recover from the recession. Recovery in the home building industry would be especially beneficial in Washington State because over half of all lumber produced goes into home construction.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, 800 of the 1,100 drop in food products occurred at canneries where work on late vegetables such as corn was completed for the year. Beverage manufacturers also cut back in October as usual. Aerospace payrolls dropped another 900 workers in October bringing the total loss since January to 7,600. Losses are expected to continue well into 1983, but not all of the news in the industry was negative. China recently agreed to buy 10 Boeing 737-200 jetliners at a cost of approximately $160 million. In addition, President Reagan's plan for protecting and developing MX missiles could mean $4 billion worth of business and 4,100 jobs for The Boeing Company over the next 10 years according to company officials. Boeing's MX workforce of 1,000 is expected to increase to 2,400 next year and to reach a peak of 4,100 in mid-1984.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 68.4 percent of capacity in October, which was the lowest rate since the Federal Reserve Board began keeping such records in 1948. With ample excess capacity, there is little demand for new machinery, and machinery employment in the state fell 200 in October and was 1,000 lower than 12-months earlier. Demand for metals and paper packaging material produced in this state has also declined. Pulp and paper employment fell 400 in October and was down 1,000 over the year. Employment in primary metals dropped 300 in October and was 3,400 lower than in October 1981.

Manufacturing employment at mid-October was down 15,500 over the year. Adjusted for a code change which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January, the total loss was 20,000. Over half, or 10,300, of the year-to-year drop was in aerospace. Other major cutbacks were noted in lumber, down 2,900, and aluminum, off 2,300. The only industries reporting growth over the year were other durable goods, which added 800 as instrument manufacturers continued to expand, and chemicals and apparel which added 200 each.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, public education employment rose 13,300 in October to cushion seasonal losses in other industries. Schools and colleges continued to hire to round out their staffs for the new school year. The net gain in civilian government payrolls, however, was 8,700 as growth in education employment was partially offset by the termination of summer employees at parks and forests.

With the end of the tourist season and numerous county and regional fairs which are held each September, retail trade and service payrolls fell 2,600 and 5,400, respectively. The major reductions in retail trade occurred at restaurants (including food concessions) and gasoline service stations. In services, the losses were mainly at hotels-motels and amusements (including ride and game concessions). A loss of 1,600 occurred in wholesale trade as fruit and vegetable wholesalers reduced operations seasonally.

Construction payrolls slipped 1,700 between September and October as expected with the building season winding down for the year. Over the year, however, employment in the building trades was down 11,400, or 13 percent, because of the recession and the suspension of work on three nuclear plants. As in the lumber industry, however, increased home building in 1983 will be a positive factor. In addition, the proposal to raise the Federal gasoline tax by five cents a gallon to finance new highway and bridge projects would boost construction employment in the state, if enacted. The program would raise an estimated $5.5 billion annually and create about 320,000 construction jobs nationally.

In the October year-to-year comparison, construction experienced the largest drop. Other sizable losses in the nonmanufacturing sector included drops of 3,900 in trade, 2,500 in transportation-utilities, and 2,300 in government. Services continued to run counter to the overall trend with a gain of 3,800. Adjusted for the code change, which shifted workers from services to aerospace in January, the total gain for the industry was a remarkable 8,300. Most of the expansion was in health services and hotels.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $445.70

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State increased $6.52 from August to average $445.70 in September. Weekly hours were up three-tenths of an hour to an average of 39.2, while hourly earnings rose eight cents to average $11.37. Over the year, average weekly pay advanced $38.72, or 9.5 percent, with a 1.2 hour increase in working hours and a 66 cent advance in hourly pay.

Two of the largest changes in September included a $29.79 increase in weekly pay for lumber workers, which boosted their average to $453.92, and a $17.81 reduction in food products, which reduced average weekly earnings in that industry to $357.37. The increase for lumber workers resulted from a gain in weekly hours from an unusually low 37.7 in August to a more normal 39.3 in September. In addition, hourly earnings of lumber workers increased 30 cents in September, following a 40 cent drop in August. In food products, working hours were relatively unchanged between August and September, but hourly pay fell from $9.62 to $9.14 because of the addition of lower paid seasonal workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1982 (Prel.)	Sep. 1982 (Rev.)	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Change Sep. 82 to Oct. 82	Change Oct. 81 to Oct. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,566.3	1,574.9	1,599.0	1,606.2	-8.6	-32.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	288.0	292.2	303.5	309.1	-4.2	-15.5
Durable Goods	200.7	203.4	214.1	217.7	-2.7	-13.4
Lumber & Wood Products	41.0	42.3	43.9	45.7	-1.3	-2.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries	12.3	12.6	4/15.7	4/15.9	-0.3	-3.4
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.0	8.1	10.3	10.6	-0.1	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	0	-0.2
Machinery	24.8	25.0	25.8	26.0	-0.2	-1.0
Machinery exc. Electrical	14.3	14.4	15.1	15.1	-0.1	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/	90.2	91.0	96.4	96.9	-0.8	-6.2
Aerospace 5/	71.9	72.8	77.7	78.2	-0.9	-5.8
Other Transp. Equipment	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.7	+0.1	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 2/	12.3	12.3	11.5	11.8	0	+0.8
Nondurable Goods	87.3	88.8	89.4	91.4	-1.5	-2.1
Food & Kindred Products	34.1	35.2	35.3	36.3	-1.1	-1.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	13.9	14.7	15.1	15.8	-0.8	-1.2
Apparel & Other Text. Prod	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	0	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.3	-0.4	-1.0
Printing & Publishing	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.7	+0.1	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3	0	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	-0.1	0
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	76.5	78.2	87.9	92.1	-1.7	-11.4
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	86.7	87.8	89.2	90.5	-1.1	-2.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	383.4	387.6	4/387.3	4/391.0	-4.2	-3.9
Wholesale Trade	100.9	102.5	4/102.4	4/104.1	-1.6	-1.5
Retail Trade	282.5	285.1	284.9	286.9	-2.6	-2.4
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	91.2	91.9	91.9	91.8	-0.7	-0.7
SERVICES 5/	321.5	326.9	317.7	322.4	-5.4	+3.8
GOVERNMENT	316.0	307.3	318.3	306.0	+8.7	-2.3
Federal	65.3	66.2	66.3	66.7	-0.9	-1.0
State & Local	250.7	241.1	252.0	239.3	+9.6	-1.3
Education	135.2	121.9	139.1	4/122.4	+13.3	-3.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

Date NOV. 29, 1982

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	October 1982 Preliminary 3/				September 1982 Revised				October 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,040,100	1,807,000	233,100	11.4	2,024,300	1,798,600	225,700	11.1	1,989,600	1,803,100	186,500	9.4
Seattle-Everett SMSA	897,400	803,500	93,900	10.5	889,700	796,500	93,200	10.5	866,200	795,000	71,200	8.2
King County	705,100	632,800	72,300	10.3	699,300	627,300	72,000	10.3	681,000	626,000	55,000	8.1
Tacoma SMSA	186,800	163,400	23,400	12.5	189,000	165,900	23,100	12.2	175,700	158,100	17,600	10.0
Spokane SMSA	150,800	133,200	17,600	11.7	148,300	130,800	17,500	11.8	149,900	135,300	14,600	9.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,020	67,930	11,090	14.0	80,080	68,960	11,120	13.9	84,530	76,090	8,440	10.0
Yakima SMSA	93,120	82,220	10,900	11.7	92,110	82,380	9,730	10.6	89,550	80,920	8,630	9.6
Adams	6,710	6,190	520	7.7	7,000	6,460	540	7.7	6,820	6,330	490	7.2
Asotin	8,620	7,580	1,040	12.1	8,500	7,530	970	11.4	8,310	7,530	780	9.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	39,040	35,000	4,040	10.3	38,020	33,900	4,120	10.8	39,480	35,900	3,580	9.1
Clallam	20,340	16,470	3,870	19.0	20,140	16,910	3,230	16.0	19,760	16,520	3,240	16.4
Clark	94,390	84,970	9,420	10.0	93,960	84,490	9,470	10.1	91,250	83,220	8,030	8.8
Columbia	1,810	1,470	340	18.8	1,790	1,580	210	11.7	1,730	1,430	300	17.3
Cowlitz	33,380	27,080	6,300	18.9	32,680	27,280	5,400	16.5	34,830	30,220	4,610	13.2
Ferry	2,530	2,080	450	17.8	2,600	2,130	470	18.1	2,930	2,490	440	15.0
Garfield	1,110	1,050	60	5.4	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,070	1,010	60	5.6
Grant	23,060	20,310	2,750	11.9	22,400	19,730	2,670	11.9	20,670	18,490	2,180	10.5
Grays Harbor	34,650	29,440	5,210	15.0	34,190	29,670	4,520	13.2	35,560	30,650	4,910	13.8
Island	14,290	12,760	1,530	10.7	14,270	12,730	1,540	10.8	13,490	12,300	1,190	8.8
Jefferson	6,600	5,870	730	11.1	6,770	6,090	680	10.0	6,760	6,050	710	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	62,120	56,610	5,510	8.9	61,910	56,840	5,070	8.2	60,010	55,450	4,560	7.6
Kittitas	10,430	9,390	1,040	10.0	9,960	8,890	1,070	10.7	9,660	8,750	910	9.4
Klickitat	6,970	5,950	1,020	14.6	7,090	6,130	960	13.5	7,130	6,130	1,000	14.0
Lewis	24,190	20,710	3,480	14.4	24,200	20,990	3,210	13.3	23,730	20,610	3,120	13.1
Lincoln	3,840	3,660	180	4.7	4,080	3,920	160	3.9	3,880	3,580	300	7.7
Mason	11,120	9,480	1,640	14.7	10,790	9,510	1,280	11.9	11,670	9,860	1,810	15.5
Okanogan	20,290	17,740	2,550	12.6	18,340	15,820	2,520	13.7	20,430	17,960	2,470	12.1
Pacific	7,270	6,150	1,120	15.4	7,440	6,480	960	12.9	7,410	6,370	1,040	14.0
Pend Oreille	3,000	2,300	700	23.3	3,040	2,320	720	23.7	3,410	2,830	580	17.0
San Juan	3,970	3,700	270	6.8	4,070	3,830	240	5.9	3,300	3,030	270	8.2
Skagit	33,310	28,610	4,700	14.1	33,600	29,330	4,270	12.7	31,700	27,770	3,930	12.4
Skamania	3,260	2,680	580	17.8	3,230	2,670	560	17.3	3,440	2,810	630	18.3
Stevens	11,210	9,320	1,890	16.9	11,440	9,530	1,910	16.7	11,770	9,810	1,960	16.7
Olympia SMSA	53,600	47,040	6,560	12.2	53,760	47,420	6,340	11.8	53,700	47,920	5,780	10.8
Wahkiakum	1,210	1,050	160	13.2	1,200	1,120	80	6.7	1,390	1,260	130	9.4
Walla Walla	24,600	22,520	2,080	8.5	25,160	23,360	1,800	7.2	24,140	22,430	1,710	7.1
Bellingham SMSA	50,270	44,450	5,820	11.6	48,310	42,900	5,410	11.2	48,690	43,880	4,810	9.9
Whitman	15,680	15,030	650	4.1	14,050	13,400	650	4.6	15,670	15,120	550	3.5

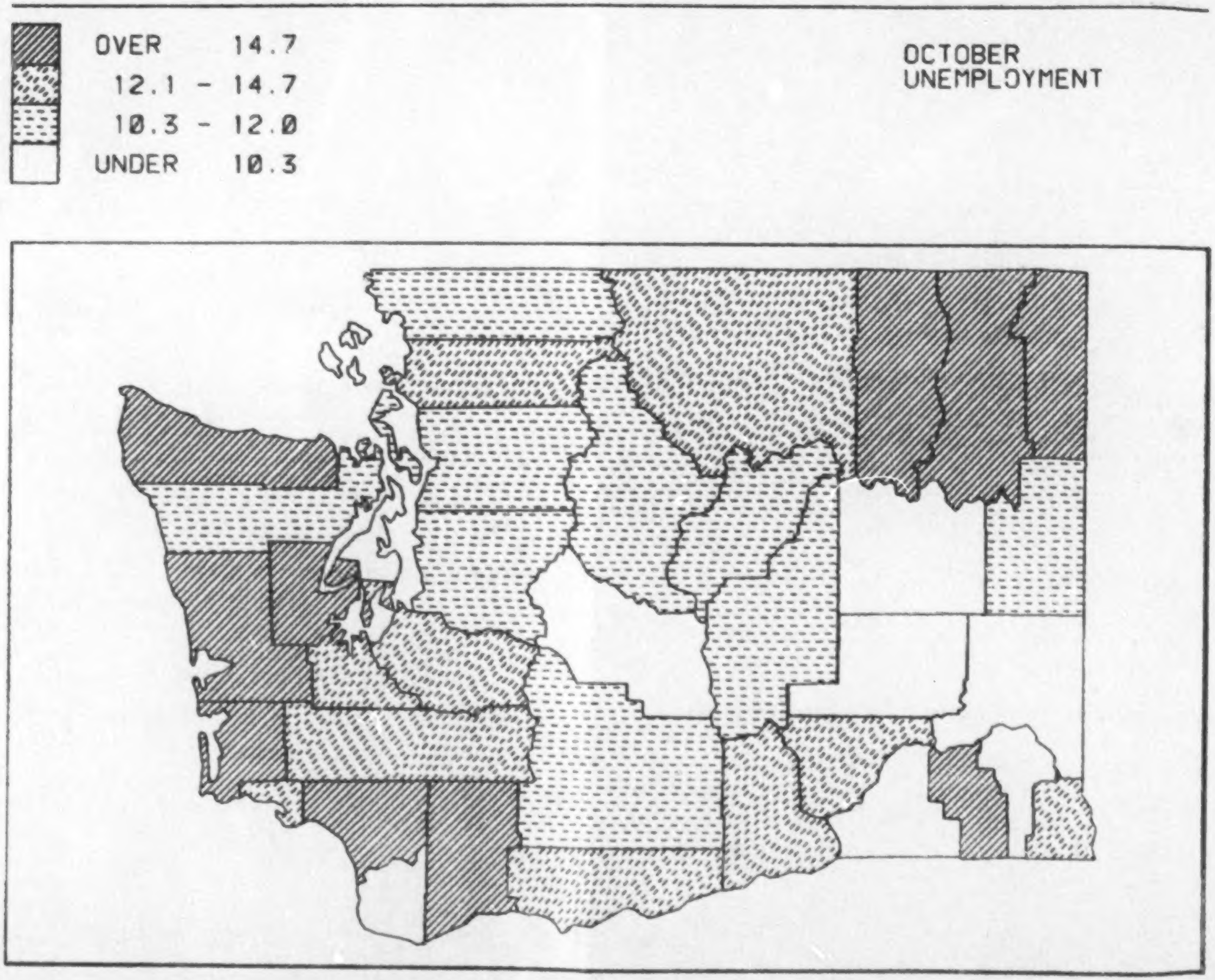
1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Sep. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...............	190,900	$445.70	$439.18	$406.98	39.2	38.9	38.0	$11.37	$11.29	$10.71
Lumber and wood products..................	39,100	453.92	424.13	400.03	39.3	37.7	36.3	11.55	11.25	11.02
Primary metal industries.................	9,500	523.00	539.75	536.35	40.7	42.5	42.5	12.85	12.70	12.62
Fabricated metal products................	8,100	501.00	482.36	419.21	40.6	39.7	37.0	12.34	12.15	11.33
Machinery 1/.............................	15,900	342.09	346.94	338.31	37.8	38.0	37.8	9.05	9.13	8.95
Transportation equipment.................	40,900	532.27	515.41	494.10	40.6	39.8	40.5	13.11	12.95	12.20
Food and kindred products................	27,200	357.37	375.18	318.92	39.1	39.0	36.7	9.14	9.62	8.69
Chemicals and allied products............	4,700	493.08	486.16	452.23	42.0	41.2	41.0	11.74	11.80	11.03
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.............................	60,200	665.09	649.87	602.34	35.7	35.3	34.4	18.63	18.41	17.51
Wholesale and retail trade...............	237,300	314.30	316.44	300.36	35.0	36.0	35.8	8.98	8.79	8.39

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.



OCTOBER
UNEMPLOYMENT

OVER 14.7
12.1 - 14.7
10.3 - 12.0
UNDER 10.3

4/13/84 S8340-3

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

(This Publication Replaces the Labor Area Summary)

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 12 DECEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal factors were on the negative side in the economy, and the total unemployment rate in Washington State jumped from 11.4 percent in October to 12.4 percent in November. Numerically, the number of unemployed workers rose 21,900 to a November total of 254,600. The national unemployment rate in November was 10.4 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

The increase in unemployment in the state mainly resulted from job losses in agriculture, canning, lumber and construction. Farm employment, of course, dropped sharply because of the completion of the apple harvest. The nonfarm wage and salary job total fell 8,200. Except for a drop of 500 workers in aerospace, most losses were considered normal for this time of the year.

	Nov. 1982*	Oct. 1982*	Nov. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,050,200	2,040,600	1,967,500
Employment	1,795,600	1,807,900	1,765,500
Unemployment	254,600	232,700	202,000
State Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3
National Rate	10.4	9.9	7.9

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Over the year, however, nonfarm employment was down 28,300. One-half of the loss, or 14,100, was in manufacturing where primary metals, aerospace, lumber and machinery employers were operating well below year-earlier levels because of the national recession. Construction, down 9,500, posted the largest loss in the nonmanufacturing group. Sizable reductions also occurred in transportation, trade, and government.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rose in most areas of the state in November, but the largest relative increases were in eastern Washington. The major factors boosting unemployment east of the Cascades were the end of the apple harvest, related job losses at fruit packing warehouses and seasonal cutbacks at canneries. Fairly typical of east side agricultural areas, employment in the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties) fell 3,010 between October and November while unemployment increased 1,160. The jobless rate jumped from 10.4 to 14.1 percent. The increase in unemployment did not match the decline in employment because many individuals who were harvesting apples withdrew from the state labor force when the harvest was complete. A sizable proportion of the apple harvest workers are out-of-state residents.

Elsewhere in eastern Washington, the jobless rate in the Yakima area rose from 11.8 to 15.7 percent. Okanogan County saw its unemployment rate jump from 12.8 to 18.8 percent. In the Spokane Metropolitan Area, which is less directly dependent on agriculture, unemployment rose more moderately--from 11.5 to 12.2 percent.

Western Washington lumber areas also experienced higher unemployment rates. Although the outlook in the industry has improved, weather conditions will prove to be an overriding factor until spring. The jobless rate in Pacific County moved up from 15.6 to 18.5 percent, while the rate in Lewis County rose from 14.3 to 18.0 percent and the Grays Harbor rate jumped from 15.0 to 16.8 percent.

In the Seattle-Everett and Tacoma metropolitan areas, both employment and unemployment increased between October and November. Employment rose as holiday hiring by retail stores offset losses in construction and other industries. Few of those hired, however, were unemployed. Most were re-entrants to the labor force; mainly homemakers, semi-retired persons, and school youth. Thus, unemployment as well as employment increased.

In the Seattle-Everett area, total employment rose 10,900, unemployment added 5,400, and the jobless rate increased from 10.4 to 10.8 percent. Employment in the Tacoma area moved up 1,500, unemployment also rose 1,500 and the unemployment rate increased from 12.4 to 13.0 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell 5,700 in the state between October and November. The size of the drop was fairly typical for this time of the year when seasonal factors become increasingly negative. The year-to-year comparison, however, continues to reflect the seriousness of the current recession. Manufacturing employment at mid-November was 14,100, or nearly five percent, below its year-earlier level.

Canneries and other food preserving establishments cut their employment 3,700 in November and further losses can be anticipated until spring when the asparagus crop will open a new processing year.

Lumber employment fell 600 from October, which was less than usual for this time of the year. Over the year, employment in the industry shows a loss of 1,800. Since conditions in the industry were also extremely depressed last year, the comparison does not fully measure the job losses in the industry. Compared with November 1979, the last good year in the industry, employment in lumber dropped 11,700 or 29 percent. Fortunately, the outlook for the industry is improving thanks to lower mortgage rates and a pick up in home building. The brighter outlook has also been reflected in lumber prices in the past few weeks. The wholesale price of 2 X 4's was quoted at $173-175 per 1,000 board feet in mid-December, up from $138-139 one year earlier. The effect of stronger lumber markets on employment should become apparent this spring when improved weather conditions permit home building to expand.

Aerospace employment fell another 500 in November, bringing the industry's total loss since January up to 8,200. The Boeing Company expects another 9,000 worker reduction in 1983 because of weak demand for jet airliners. Hopefully, economic recovery in 1983 will increase air travel and airline profitability to the extent that the aerospace industry can begin to expand once again. Although not affecting lay-off plans for 1983, Boeing announced a $650 million order in late December to sell 33 advanced 737-200 aircraft to a finance company which plans to lease them to Delta Air Lines.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, fabricated metals employment fell 300, which is fairly common at this time of the year when orders from the construction industry fall off. Other losses between October and November included cutbacks of 200 each in apparel and printing-publishing. Other durable goods, up 100, was one of the few manufacturing segments to report a gain over the month and the only one to post a sizable year-to-year gain. Employment in the group advanced 1,100 over the year thanks to expansions by instrument manufacturers.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, gains in retail trade and public education cushioned losses in other categories between October and November. Retail trade payrolls moved up 2,400; restaurant and tavern employment fell because of less tourist activity, but those losses were more than offset by the hiring of temporary workers for the holiday sales period. Employment in public education rose 1,800 with schools continuing to hire for the new school year. On the negative side, other public civilian employment declined because of less need for outdoor-type workers. This partially offset the gain in public education and limited the increase in public payrolls to 600.

Counter to the trend in retail trade, employment in wholesale trade dropped 1,900 between October and November. The loss, however, was seasonal and resulted from normal October-November employment cutbacks in fruit packing employment.

Construction employment fell 1,300 in November because of deteriorating weather. The reduction was moderate for this time of the year; but over the year, construction employment was down 9,500, or 11.2 percent. Unfortunately, as in the case of the lumber industry, the over-the-year comparison only partially measures the job losses in the industry because conditions were also depressed in 1981. Compared with construction employment in November 1979, the last good year prior to the current downturn, employment in the building trades has dropped a whopping 31,000 or 29 percent.

Services employment also continued to slip in November with a drop of 1,200. Hotels-motels trimmed payrolls with the tourist season over. Amusement establishment employment also fell seasonally, especially in racing and golf. Services employment continued to record substantial year-to-year growth, however, mainly because of further expansion in medical services.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1982 (Prel.)	Oct. 1982 (Rev.)	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Change	
					Oct. 82 to Nov. 82	Nov. 81 to Nov. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,559.9	1,568.1	1,588.2	1,599.0	-8.2	-28.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	282.2	287.9	296.3	303.5	-5.7	-14.1
Durable Goods	198.9	200.3	210.2	214.1	-1.4	-11.3
Lumber & Wood Products	40.2	40.8	42.0	43.9	-0.6	-1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.4	-0.1	-0.6
Primary Metal Industries	12.3	12.4	4/15.5	4/15.7	-0.1	-3.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.1	8.1	10.1	10.3	0	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	-0.3	-0.5
Machinery	24.6	24.6	25.7	25.8	0	-1.1
Machinery exc. Electrical	14.1	14.2	15.0	15.1	-0.1	-0.9
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/	89.9	90.3	95.1	96.4	-0.4	-5.2
Aerospace 5/	71.3	71.8	76.6	77.7	-0.5	-5.3
Other Transp. Equipment	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.7	+0.1	+0.1
Other Durable Goods 2/	12.5	12.4	11.4	11.5	+0.1	+1.1
Nondurable Goods	83.3	87.6	86.1	89.4	-4.3	-2.8
Food & Kindred Products	30.6	34.4	32.2	35.3	-3.8	-1.6
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.4	14.1	12.1	15.1	-3.7	-1.7
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	-0.2	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	15.9	15.9	16.5	16.8	0	-0.6
Printing & Publishing	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.7	-0.2	-0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	-0.1	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	0	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	75.3	76.6	84.8	87.9	-1.3	-9.5
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	86.6	87.1	88.6	89.2	-0.5	-2.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	383.9	383.4	4/386.9	4/387.3	+0.5	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	98.9	100.8	4/102.4	4/102.4	-1.9	-3.5
Retail Trade	285.0	282.6	4/284.5	284.9	+2.4	+0.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	90.6	91.2	91.5	91.9	-0.6	-0.9
SERVICES 5/	320.6	321.8	316.2	317.7	-1.2	+4.4
GOVERNMENT	317.7	317.1	320.7	318.3	+0.6	-3.0
Federal	65.4	65.5	66.1	66.3	-0.1	-0.7
State & Local	252.3	251.6	254.6	252.0	+0.7	-2.3
Education	137.5	135.7	142.9	139.1	+1.8	-5.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0	-0.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date Dec. 27, 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	November 1982 Preliminary 3/				October 1982 Revised				November 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,050,200	1,795,600	254,600	12.4	2,040,600	1,807,900	232,700	11.4	1,967,500	1,765,500	202,000	10.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,900	44,400	6,500	12.8	50,500	44,700	5,800	11.5	48,400	43,200	5,200	10.7
Bremerton SMSA	63,400	58,100	5,300	8.4	62,100	56,700	5,400	8.7	60,600	56,100	4,500	7.4
Olympia SMSA	56,200	48,900	7,300	13.0	54,900	48,300	6,600	12.0	54,100	48,000	6,100	11.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	915,500	816,200	99,300	10.8	899,200	805,300	93,900	10.4	868,200	793,600	74,600	8.6
King County	718,600	642,800	75,800	10.5	707,000	634,200	72,800	10.3	682,200	625,000	57,200	8.4
Spokane SMSA	151,500	133,000	18,500	12.2	149,900	132,600	17,300	11.5	149,700	134,000	15,700	10.5
Tacoma SMSA	189,400	164,700	24,700	13.0	186,400	163,200	23,200	12.4	177,000	158,300	13,700	10.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,400	67,200	12,200	15.4	79,400	68,200	11,200	14.1	82,900	73,900	9,000	10.9
Yakima SMSA	81,300	68,500	12,800	15.7	92,600	81,700	10,900	11.8	76,900	66,600	10,300	13.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,470	31,320	5,150	14.1	38,320	34,330	3,990	10.4	34,990	31,000	3,990	11.4
Adams	6,580	5,520	1,060	16.1	6,570	6,140	530	7.9	6,390	5,800	590	9.2
Asotin	8,480	7,320	1,160	13.7	8,340	7,310	1,030	12.4	8,250	7,370	880	10.7
Clallam	20,050	16,130	3,920	19.6	20,380	16,510	3,870	19.0	19,970	16,230	3,740	18.7
Clark	96,940	86,090	10,850	11.2	94,760	85,170	9,590	10.1	91,780	82,650	9,130	9.9
Columbia	1,720	1,340	380	22.1	1,810	1,480	330	18.2	1,670	1,330	340	20.4
Cowlitz	34,310	27,200	7,110	20.7	33,560	27,270	6,290	18.7	34,770	29,460	5,310	15.3
Ferry	2,500	2,020	480	19.2	2,550	2,100	450	17.6	2,900	2,460	440	15.2
Garfield	1,080	1,000	80	7.4	1,120	1,060	60	5.4	1,030	970	60	5.8
Grant	21,350	17,860	3,490	16.3	21,800	19,070	2,730	12.5	20,040	17,620	2,420	12.1
Grays Harbor	35,090	29,210	5,880	16.8	34,760	29,560	5,200	15.0	35,530	29,830	5,700	16.0
Island	14,450	12,910	1,540	10.7	14,300	12,800	1,500	10.5	13,270	11,990	1,280	9.6
Jefferson	6,550	5,770	780	11.9	6,540	5,890	750	11.3	6,710	5,960	750	11.2
Kittitas	10,460	9,210	1,250	12.0	10,370	9,320	1,050	10.1	9,330	8,150	1,180	12.6
Klickitat	7,300	5,770	1,530	21.0	7,010	5,980	1,030	14.7	7,310	5,890	1,420	19.4
Lewis	24,800	20,330	4,470	18.0	24,150	20,690	3,460	14.3	23,640	20,050	3,590	15.2
Lincoln	3,750	3,510	240	6.4	3,860	3,680	180	4.7	3,730	3,400	330	8.8
Mason	11,000	9,410	1,590	14.5	11,090	9,440	1,650	14.9	11,850	10,300	1,550	13.1
Okanogan	15,260	12,390	2,870	18.8	19,960	17,400	2,550	12.8	15,450	12,140	3,310	21.4
Pacific	7,370	6,010	1,360	18.5	7,330	6,190	1,140	15.6	7,320	6,060	1,260	17.2
Pend Oreille	3,070	2,250	820	26.7	3,000	2,280	720	24.0	3,580	2,770	810	22.6
San Juan	4,030	3,680	350	8.7	4,030	3,760	270	6.7	3,210	2,930	280	8.7
Skagit	33,550	28,200	5,350	15.9	33,470	28,810	4,660	13.9	31,330	26,940	4,390	14.0
Skamania	3,300	2,560	740	22.4	3,250	2,680	570	17.5	3,480	2,770	710	20.4
Stevens	11,390	9,140	2,250	19.8	11,130	9,230	1,900	17.1	11,070	9,390	1,680	15.2
Wahkiakum	1,230	1,090	140	11.4	1,210	1,050	160	13.2	1,420	1,260	160	11.3
Walla Walla	25,000	22,440	2,560	10.2	24,860	22,790	2,070	8.3	24,190	22,160	2,030	8.4
Whitman	15,640	14,890	750	4.8	15,870	15,240	630	4.0	15,430	14,810	620	4.0

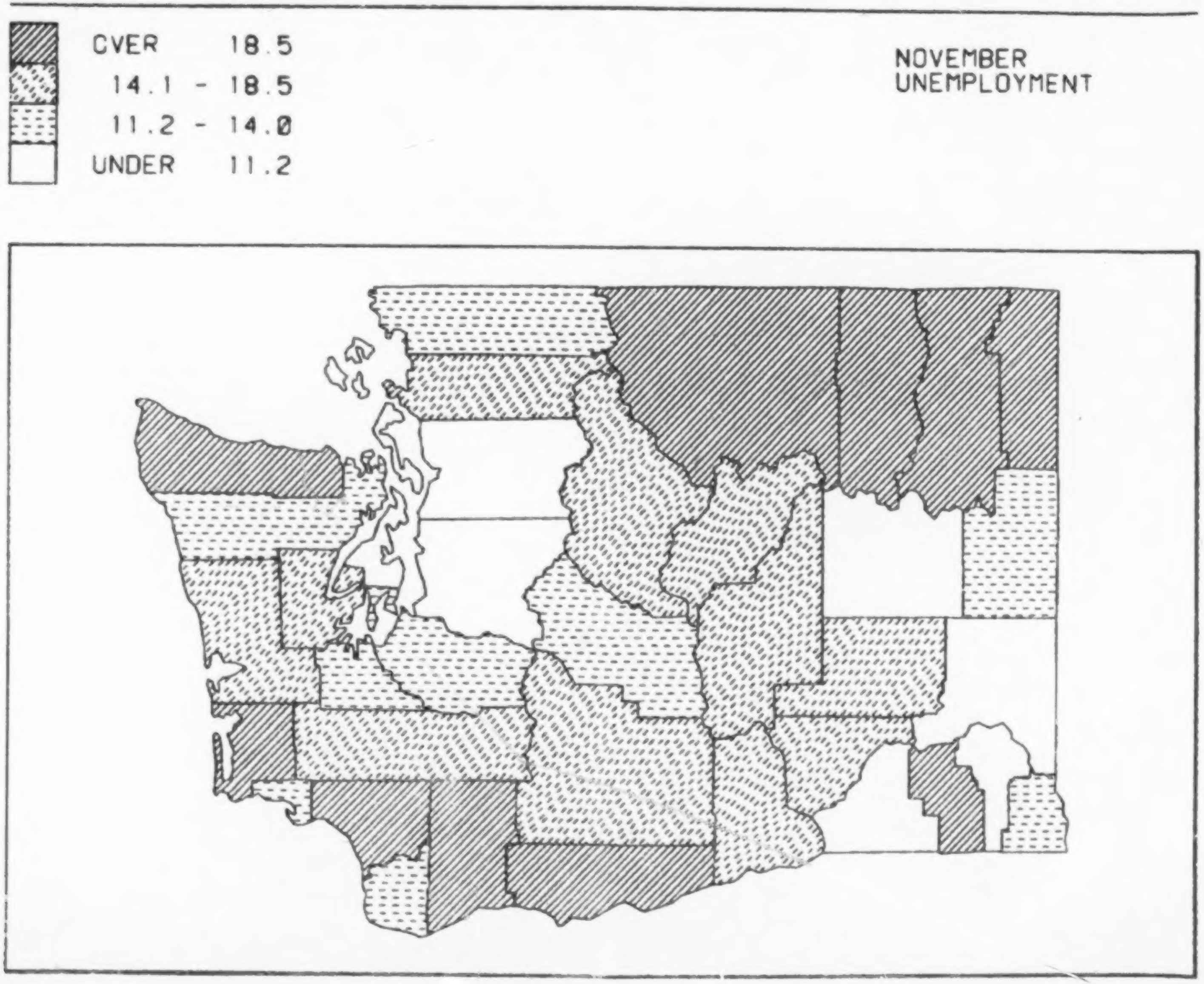
1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Oct. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	137,500	$441.83	$445.27	$417.79	39.1	39.3	38.9	$11.30	$11.33	$10.74
Lumber and wood products	37,600	430.11	454.28	411.00	38.3	39.4	37.5	11.23	11.53	10.96
Primary metal industries	9,400	546.80	523.00	503.75	41.9	40.7	40.7	13.05	12.85	12.50
Fabricated metal products	8,000	474.46	501.02	414.78	38.7	41.0	37.3	12.26	12.22	11.12
Machinery 1/	15,300	349.58	342.09	349.95	38.5	37.8	39.1	9.08	9.05	8.95
Transportation equipment	41,100	548.51	532.27	527.94	40.6	40.6	42.0	13.51	13.11	12.57
Food and kindred products	26,300	349.46	357.37	323.84	38.7	39.1	37.7	9.03	9.14	8.59
Chemicals and allied products	4,600	504.38	493.08	441.19	42.6	42.0	40.7	11.84	11.74	10.84
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,900	677.12	665.09	641.21	36.9	35.7	37.0	18.35	18.63	17.33
Wholesale and retail trade	236,300	317.37	314.30	293.60	35.7	35.0	34.5	8.89	8.98	8.51

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.


OVER 18.5
14.1 - 18.5
11.2 - 14.0
UNDER 11.2

NOVEMBER
UNEMPLOYMENT

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

(This publication replaces the Labor Area Summary)

Volume 7, Number 1 January 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal factors continued to push unemployment higher in Washington State, but, fortunately, the November-December increase was less than normal. The jobless rate edged up to 12.5 percent in December from a November rate of 12.4 percent. Numerically, the number of unemployed workers rose 5,000 to total 259,000. Over the November-December period in 1981, when economic conditions were deteriorating rapidly, the unemployment rate jumped a full percentage point, and the number of jobless workers increased 21,600.

Total employment also rose in December, but only after adjusting state estimates by procedures required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment from the monthly employer survey, on the other hand, indicated that payroll employment fell between November and December as usual. The loss was a relatively moderate 3,100, with normal seasonal cutbacks in construction, canning and lumber cushioned by an increase in retail trade where hundreds of temporary workers were hired for the holiday sales period.

	Dec. 1982*	Nov. 1982*	Dec. 1981
Civilian			
Labor Force	2,067,400	2,049,200	1,976,100
Employment	1,808,400	1,795,200	1,752,500
Unemployment	259,000	254,000	223,600
State Rate	12.5	12.4	11.3
National Rate	10.5	10.4	8.3

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

A comparison of unemployment claims data under the state regular entitlement program for mid-November and mid-December indicates that the increase in unemployment over the month was concentrated in the construction, food processing, lumber, and pulp-paper industries. Together, these industries accounted for 77 percent of the additional claims.

Claims from workers in these industries were expected to rise in December because of seasonal factors. This year, however, while the total number of claims from lumber workers rose, the number claiming in some major lumber areas actually declined. This development undoubtedly reflected a sudden improvement in the demand for lumber.

In most of the state's metropolitan areas, unemployment rates declined or remained unchanged over the month. Exceptions were the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Yakima and Bellingham areas. In the Tri-Cities and Yakima areas, unemployment rose because of a seasonal reduction in food processing. The jobless rate in the Tri-Cities moved up from 15.5 to 15.7 percent, while the rate in Yakima jumped from 15.6 to 17.1 percent. The Bellingham area saw layoffs in food processing, pulp-paper and other manufacturing push its jobless rate up from 12.8 percent in November to 14.2 percent in December.

In other major labor areas, wage and salary employment increased slightly as temporary holiday jobs more than offset seasonal losses in construction and other industries. The unemployment rate decreased in Seattle-Everett from 10.8 to 10.6 percent, in the Olympia Metropolitan Area from 12.9 to 12.5 percent, and in the Bremerton area from 8.5 to 8.2 percent. Jobless rates in the Tacoma and Spokane metropolitan areas were unchanged between November and December despite layoffs in construction. Spokane's rate was 12.1 percent, while the rate in Tacoma was 12.9 percent. Wage and salary employment increased slightly as temporary holiday jobs more than offset seasonal losses in construction and other industries.

Unemployment rose in most of the less populous counties of the state. East of the Cascades, unemployment increased in nearly all agricultural areas because seasonal farm work was near its annual low. Typical of changes in these areas, the jobless rate in Walla Walla County rose from 10.1 percent in November to 11.6 percent in December, while the rate in Grant County rose from 16.0 to 16.6 percent. In counties where the lumber industry is the major industrial activity, changes in unemployment were mixed. Jobless rates in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor and Lewis counties declined between November and December, but rates in Clallam, Mason, Pacific, and Stevens counties increased.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell a moderate 3,200 between November and December with seasonal factors accounting for most of the reduction. Over half of the loss occurred in food processing alone. Employment at canneries fell 1,800 as staffing returned to its off-season level. No significant expansion is probable until May when workers will be recalled to process a new asparagus crop.

Lumber and wood products employment dropped 800 from November, but this was the smallest December reduction in the industry since 1976. The low employment level in the industry was a factor in the less-than-seasonal cutback, but a major factor was increased demand for lumber from wholesalers who were rebuilding their inventories in anticipation of an upturn in home building. Because of sharply lower interest rates, housing starts in 1983 are expected to total between 1.3 and 1.5 million units nationally, up from less than 1.0 million units in 1982. Weather conditions will preclude any expansion in lumber jobs until spring, however.

Losses of 400 occurred over the month in both stone-clay-glass products and in aerospace. The cutback in stone, clay and glass products largely resulted from a seasonal decline in demand from the construction industry for sand, gravel, and concrete. The drop in aerospace was a continuation of the reduction which began in late 1981. Further cutbacks will occur in 1983. The Boeing Company has forecast a 9,000 worker reduction over the next 12 months. Other job losses in December included a drop of 300 in paper and allied products and 200 in nonelectrical machinery.

While negative seasonal factors prevailed in December, small gains were reported in a few industries. Employment in other transportation equipment (mainly shipbuilding) added 400, while 300 additional workers were employed in printing and publishing. Gains of 100 each were credited to other durable goods (mainly instruments) and electrical equipment.

The year-to-year comparison in manufacturing continued on the negative side. Nonetheless, some industries have added workers over the year despite the recession. The largest 12-month gain occurred in other durable goods, where employment rose 900 because of expanding employment in instruments. One employer accounted for most of the new jobs. The next largest gain was credited to other transportation equipment where employment rose 600 because of an increase in shipbuilding jobs. Chemicals employment posted a gain of 400 over the year with all of the increase in the Tri-Cities area.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, the largest change between November and December was a 4,100 gain in retail trade which resulted from the hiring of hundreds of temporary workers to help serve holiday shoppers. Wholesale trade, though, slipped 300 because of a seasonal decline in fruit and vegetable packing. Government payrolls advanced 1,100 in December with Federal civilian employment up 300. Defense and postal employment rose, while the job total at parks and forests decreased. State and local government employment added 800; all of the gain was in education. Noneducation state government employment will advance in January, however, because of the new legislative session.

Although services employment increased only 100 in December, there was considerable change within the industry. Higher employment was noted in amusements with the opening of the skiing season. Membership organizations hired temporary workers for the holiday period (mainly food service workers), and health service employment continued to expand. Offsetting most of these gains, however, were losses in agricultural services, hotels-motels, and private education.

Construction employment fell 3,800 in December to post the largest loss. This drop was seasonal and less than the 5,300 reduction which occurred between November and December 1981. A further seasonal drop will occur in January. February or March, however, should mark the beginning of a seasonal expanson in the industry.

The outlook for the construction industry for 1983 is not entirely positive. The homebuilding portion of the industry should expand because of lower interest rates for home mortgages, and street-highway construction should pick up later in the year because of the passage of Federal legislation to finance highway repairs and improvements. Commercial construction may decline, on the other hand, because of the completion or near completion of work on several large projects. In addition, the premature termination of work on the nuclear plant in Grays Harbor County is a possibility. A shutdown would reportedly result in the layoff of 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Dec. 1982 (Prel.)	Nov. 1982 (Rev.)	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Change Nov. 82 to Dec. 82	Change Dec. 81 to Dec. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,557.1	1,560.2	1,576.6	1,588.2	-3.1	-19.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING..............	278.5	281.7	290.2	296.3	-3.2	-11.7
Durable Goods....................	196.8	198.2	207.2	210.2	-1.4	-10.4
Lumber & Wood Products.........	38.9	39.7	40.5	42.0	-0.8	-1.6
Furniture & Fixtures...........	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	0	+0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.4	-0.4	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.2	12.3	4/15.0	4/15.5	-0.1	-2.8
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.1	8.1	9.6	10.1	0	-1.5
Fabricated Metal Products......	10.5	10.6	11.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.9
Machinery......................	24.5	24.6	25.8	25.7	-0.1	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	13.9	14.1	15.0	15.0	-0.2	-1.1
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.7	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	89.9	89.9	94.2	95.1	0	-4.3
Aerospace 5/..................	70.9	71.3	75.8	76.6	-0.4	-4.9
Other Transp. Equipment.......	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.5	+0.4	+0.6
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	12.5	12.4	11.6	11.4	+0.1	+0.9
Nondurable Goods................	81.7	83.5	83.0	86.1	-1.8	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products........	28.9	30.5	29.2	32.2	-1.6	-0.3
Canned & Preserved Foods......	8.6	10.4	9.1	12.1	-1.8	-0.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.1	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products........	15.6	15.9	16.5	16.5	-0.3	-0.9
Printing & Publishing..........	15.7	15.4	15.8	15.8	+0.3	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	0	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING..............	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION....................	71.6	75.4	79.5	84.8	-3.8	-7.9
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	86.0	86.7	88.3	88.6	-0.7	-2.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	387.8	384.0	390.9	4/386.9	+3.8	-3.1
Wholesale Trade..................	98.2	98.5	101.4	4/102.4	-0.3	-3.2
Retail Trade.....................	289.6	285.5	289.5	4/284.5	+4.1	+0.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	90.3	90.7	91.8	91.5	-0.4	-1.5
SERVICES 5/......................	320.0	319.9	315.3	316.2	+0.1	+4.7
GOVERNMENT.......................	319.9	318.8	317.5	320.7	+1.1	+2.4
Federal..........................	65.8	65.5	65.3	66.1	+0.3	+0.5
State & Local....................	254.1	253.3	252.2	254.6	+0.8	+1.9
Education......................	140.4	139.2	141.7	142.9	+1.2	-1.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0	-0.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Howard J. Brooks, Commissioner

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Jan. 25, 1983

Benchmark 1981

	December 1982 Preliminary 3/				November 1982 Revised				December 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,067,400	1,808,400	259,000	12.5	2,049,200	1,795,200	254,000	12.4	1,976,100	1,752,500	223,600	11.3
Bellingham SMSA	51,500	44,200	7,300	14.2	50,800	44,300	6,500	12.8	48,100	41,800	6,300	13.1
Bremerton SMSA	64,400	59,100	5,300	8.2	63,500	58,100	5,400	8.5	61,000	56,100	4,900	8.0
Olympia SMSA	56,600	49,500	7,100	12.5	56,000	48,800	7,200	12.9	54,100	47,600	6,500	12.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	924,700	826,900	97,800	10.6	914,400	815,500	98,900	10.8	871,100	791,800	79,300	9.1
King County	724,900	651,200	73,700	10.2	718,200	642,300	75,900	10.6	683,500	623,600	59,900	8.8
Spokane SMSA	152,700	134,200	18,500	12.1	151,500	133,100	18,400	12.1	149,800	132,700	17,100	11.4
Tacoma SMSA	191,900	167,100	24,800	12.9	190,100	165,600	24,500	12.9	181,100	161,000	20,100	11.1
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,700	67,200	12,500	15.7	79,400	67,100	12,300	15.5	83,000	72,600	10,400	12.5
Yakima SMSA	81,800	67,800	14,000	17.1	81,200	68,500	12,700	15.6	76,300	64,600	11,700	15.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,700	30,680	6,020	16.4	36,130	31,020	5,110	14.1	35,080	30,090	4,990	14.2
Adams	6,550	5,470	1,080	16.5	6,490	5,460	1,030	15.9	6,470	5,480	990	15.3
Asotin	8,410	7,250	1,160	13.8	8,460	7,310	1,150	13.6	8,120	7,140	980	12.1
Clallam	20,640	16,110	4,530	21.9	20,020	16,110	3,910	19.5	21,070	15,890	5,180	24.6
Clark	96,940	86,540	10,400	10.7	97,010	85,830	11,180	11.5	91,800	81,860	9,940	10.8
Columbia	1,740	1,320	420	24.1	1,720	1,340	380	22.1	1,660	1,310	350	21.1
Cowlitz	34,330	27,890	6,440	18.8	34,910	27,750	7,160	20.5	34,930	28,980	5,950	17.0
Ferry	2,450	1,970	480	19.6	2,440	1,970	470	19.3	2,810	2,410	400	14.2
Garfield	1,070	980	90	8.4	1,080	1,000	80	7.4	1,020	940	80	7.8
Grant	21,580	17,990	3,590	16.6	21,420	18,000	3,420	16.0	19,860	16,750	3,110	15.7
Grays Harbor	34,510	28,710	5,800	16.8	34,290	28,470	5,820	17.0	35,470	29,800	5,670	16.0
Island	14,550	13,030	1,520	10.4	14,400	12,900	1,500	10.4	13,310	11,980	1,330	10.0
Jefferson	6,480	5,670	810	12.5	6,560	5,770	790	12.0	6,740	5,820	920	13.6
Kittitas	10,270	8,750	1,520	14.8	10,450	9,210	1,240	11.9	10,260	8,650	1,610	15.7
Klickitat	7,260	5,620	1,640	22.6	7,290	5,760	1,530	21.0	7,470	5,650	1,820	24.4
Lewis	24,920	20,540	4,380	17.6	25,080	20,650	4,430	17.7	23,460	19,630	3,830	16.3
Lincoln	3,720	3,490	230	6.2	3,740	3,500	240	6.4	3,750	3,370	380	10.1
Mason	11,050	9,320	1,730	15.7	10,900	9,330	1,570	14.4	11,290	9,580	1,710	15.1
Okanogan	15,400	12,240	3,160	20.5	15,370	12,490	2,880	18.7	15,430	11,710	3,720	24.1
Pacific	7,540	6,030	1,510	20.0	7,330	5,980	1,350	18.4	7,380	6,010	1,370	18.6
Pend Oreille	3,100	2,170	930	30.0	3,060	2,230	830	27.1	3,660	2,700	960	26.2
San Juan	4,070	3,710	360	8.8	4,020	3,680	340	8.5	3,150	2,800	350	11.1
Skagit	33,350	27,230	6,120	18.4	33,430	28,160	5,270	15.8	31,810	26,460	5,350	16.8
Skamania	3,430	2,440	990	28.9	3,280	2,550	730	22.3	3,590	2,620	970	27.0
Stevens	11,900	9,190	2,710	22.8	11,430	9,160	2,270	19.9	11,060	9,300	1,760	15.9
Wahkiakum	1,380	1,100	280	20.3	1,330	1,190	140	10.5	1,370	1,170	200	14.6
Walla Walla	25,040	22,130	2,910	11.6	24,930	22,410	2,520	10.1	24,060	21,440	2,620	10.9
Whitman	15,590	14,830	760	4.9	15,620	14,870	750	4.8	15,400	14,760	640	4.2

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

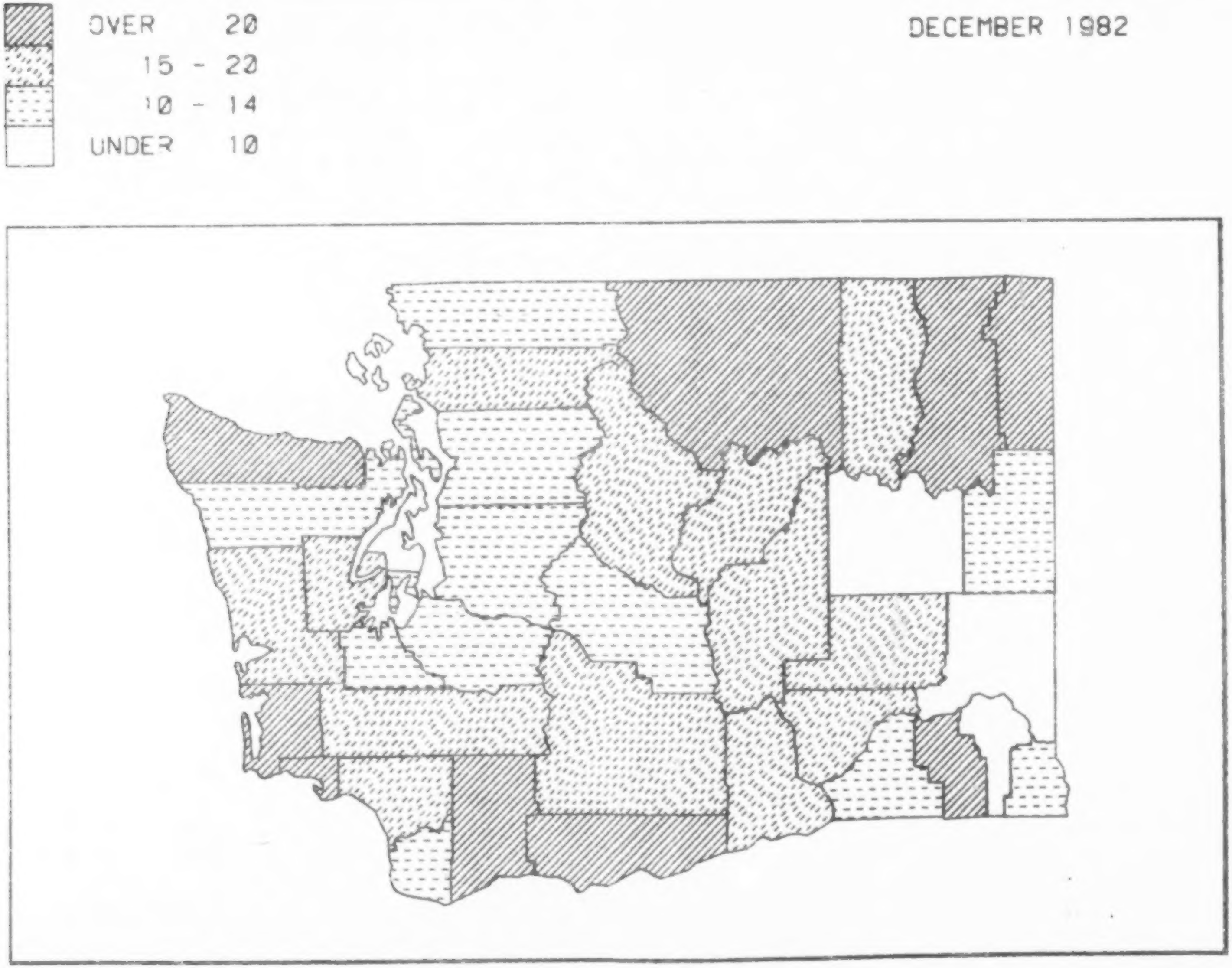
Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Nov. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES..............	131,400	$442.37	$441.83	$413.26	38.3	39.1	38.3	$11.55	$11.30	$10.79
Lumber and wood products..........	36,300	421.77	430.11	394.56	36.9	38.3	36.0	11.43	11.23	10.96
Primary metal industries................	9,300	532.27	546.80	510.43	40.6	41.9	40.9	13.11	13.05	12.48
Fabricated metal products................	7,800	475.46	474.46	436.16	39.1	38.7	39.4	12.16	12.26	11.07
Machinery 1/...........................	15,500	349.97	349.58	355.11	38.5	38.5	39.5	9.09	9.08	8.99
Transportation equipment.................	41,000	550.26	548.51	522.91	40.7	40.6	41.6	13.52	13.51	12.57
Food and kindred products................	22,300	337.92	349.46	310.28	35.2	38.7	35.1	9.60	9.03	8.84
Chemicals and allied products............	4,500	489.29	504.38	447.17	41.5	42.6	40.8	11.79	11.84	10.96
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.............................	57,900	666.23	677.12	619.08	35.4	36.9	35.6	18.82	18.35	17.39
Wholesale and retail trade...............	237,300	317.18	317.37	290.68	35.4	35.7	34.4	8.96	8.89	8.45

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

DECEMBER 1982


▨ OVER 20
15 - 20
10 - 14
☐ UNDER 10

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
Research & Analysis Branch
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 2 February 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Economic recovery appears to be near, if not underway, according to numerous national economic indicators. The nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators posted its largest jump in nearly 33 years in January. Construction spending rose 8.9 percent after seasonal adjustment, while sales of single family homes rose 9.9 percent in January for the largest increase in 28 months.

In Washington State employment declined and unemployment increased between December and January. Nonetheless, a number of positive developments were noted in the state's economy.

The increase in unemployment between December and January was less than normal. Total unemployment rose from a revised 13.0 percent in December to 13.7 percent in January. Since 1970 the average December-January increase in the jobless rate has been a full percentage point.

	Jan. 1983*	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	1,995,100	2,003,700	1,963,500
Employment	1,722,200	1,742,700	1,718,600
Unemployment	272,900	261,000	244,900
State Rate	13.7	13.0	12.5
National Rate	11.4	10.5	9.4

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

The year-to-year employment comparison has improved. While average annual nonfarm payroll employment fell nearly 43,000 between 1981 and 1982, the job loss between January 1982 and 1983 was only 12,100.

Lumber employment was above its year-earlier level for the first time since 1979. January 1983 employment in lumber was 700 higher than in January 1982.

ESTIMATING METHODOLOGY REVISED

Beginning with the January 1983 data contained in this report, procedures used to estimate total employment and total unemployment have been revised so that current year estimates will now be more nearly comparable with data released in previous years. Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) labor force data for the state and its subdivisions in the current year lack comparability with data released in previous years. Official BLS data, however, must be used for Federal program purposes; they are contained in this report also.

The estimate of total unemployment using the new methodology was not substantially different from that estimated by BLS procedures (272,900 versus 271,100). The BLS estimate of total employment for January, however, was 25,400 higher than in December, which is entirely unrealistic in light of substantial December-January seasonal layoffs.

BLS estimating procedures are designed to make estimates in all states comparable despite differing economies and unemployment insurance laws. Total employment and unemployment estimates for the ten largest states are determined directly from the national Current Population Survey (CPS) each month. For smaller states, the CPS within individual states is not large enough to provide accurate monthly estimates. To keep estimates in these states comparable for revenue sharing and other Federal program purposes, claims-based unemployment estimates and employer-based employment estimates are adjusted by a ratio developed from a six-month moving average of their CPS data. Unfortunately, the six-month moving average ratio often distorts seasonal trends as was the case between December and January. The new adjustment procedure used to develop this month's estimates utilizes a 12-month moving average ratio, which has less impact on seasonal trends.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rose in most areas of the state in January with the extent of the increase largely a result of an area's dependence on seasonal industries. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate moved up only three-tenths of a point (10.7 to 11.0 percent) because of a relatively diversified economy. In the Yakima Metropolitan Area, on the other hand, the unemployment jumped from 18.2

to 21.0 percent because of that area's heavy dependence on agriculture and food processing. Activity in agriculture and related industries, of course, is exceptionally low in January. Unemployment declined slightly in a few of the state's counties including Clallam and Cowlitz where counter-seasonal job gains were noted in their forest products industries.

Although the unemployment rate in the state increased from 12.5 to 13.7 percent over the year, rates were actually lower in a number of counties this January than they were in January 1982. In most of these counties, the drop represented improvement in the demand for lumber products and milder weather this winter. Unemployment in these areas, however, remained well above the statewide average. Counties with lower jobless rates in January 1983 than in January 1982 included Clallam (21.4 versus 24.4), Ferry (22.2 versus 26.6), Jefferson (14.8 versus 16.1), and Skamania (33.1 versus 39.0).

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment declined 2,500 between December and January. While the overall trend was down, the most significant development was a counter seasonal gain of 100 in lumber which pushed the industry total 700 above its year-earlier level. The gain reflected increased housing starts nationally, and orders from lumber wholesalers who were rebuilding inventories. Employment in the industry should expand strongly this spring provided the homebuilding industry continues to recover nationally.

Aerospace employment fell 500 and at mid-January was 9,300 lower than in January 1982. Employment in other transportation equipment dropped 400 in January due to a layoff in the shipbuilding industry. Employment in this volatile category rose 400 in the previous month. Over the year, payrolls in other transportation equipment were down 100.

Food and kindred products employment fell 1,000 in January but the loss here was mainly seasonal. As might be expected employment was at its annual low at canneries, beverage manufacturers, and firms producing foods which sell better during warm weather months. A drop of 800 jobs in the food processing industry between January 1982 and 1983, however, reflects a long-term trend in the industry towards increased mechanization.

Other job losses in the December-January period included reductions of 200 each in aluminum and printing-publishing. Employment in the latter was little changed over the year, but aluminum employment was 1,500 lower than one year ago. The major reason for the loss was lower demand for aluminum products from the homebuilding and automobile industries. Hopefully, activity in these industries will continue to improve and thus increase demand for aluminum products.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal factors also pushed employment lower in the nonmanufacturing industries in January. The largest cutback was in retail trade where employment fell 9,900 following the completion of the holiday sales period. Construction payrolls dropped 3,300 with weather conditions less favorable for outdoor work. The number of Federal civilian jobs was down 1,300 in January; losses were reported in defense as well as nondefense activities. Services added 1,000 in January to post the only increase. Health services accounted for most of the gain.

Over the year a number of industries reported higher employment. Services posted a gain of 8,600 despite the recession. About half of the increase occurred in the offices of health practitioners. Employment at nursing homes and hospitals, however, was little changed over the year. State and local government payrolls were up 3,600 over the year with nearly all of the increase in education. Employment at retail outlets rose 2,700 with higher employment noted at food stores, eating-drinking places, and service stations-auto dealers. Lower employment, though, was estimated for apparel, furniture and building material stores.

Offsetting the job gains were year-to-year losses in construction (down 6,300) and wholesale trade (down 5,300). Lower mortgage rates should benefit the building trades later this year, however. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation reported the mortgage rate in the first week of March fell to 12.74 percent, the lowest rate in almost 32 months.

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1982 have been adjusted to 1982 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1976-1981 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1981 and 1982 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from 3,000 cooperating firms. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of estimates based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on Federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and Federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information on noncovered wage and salary employment. The 1981 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1982 are based on March 1982 benchmarks. Tables containing the revised 1981 and 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

Washington State Labor Force and Employment Estimates For Federal Programs Purposes 1/

January 1983 (Preliminary)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Washington State Total	2,039,200	1,768,100	271,100	13.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,500	42,600	7,900	15.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,100	58,600	5,500	8.6
Olympia SMSA	57,800	50,300	7,500	13.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	904,200	807,600	96,600	10.7
King County	705,600	635,000	70,600	10.0
Spokane SMSA	153,600	133,200	20,400	13.3
Tacoma SMSA	190,000	163,800	26,200	13.8
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,200	65,900	12,300	15.7
Yakima SMSA	81,900	65,100	16,800	20.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,690	29,520	8,170	21.7
Adams	6,570	5,600	970	14.8
Asotin	8,180	7,020	1,160	14.2
Clallam	19,850	15,720	4,130	20.8
Clark	95,960	83,730	12,230	12.7
Columbia	2,190	1,630	560	25.6
Cowlitz	33,880	27,720	6,160	18.2
Ferry	2,260	1,770	490	21.7
Garfield	1,020	900	120	11.8
Grant	22,200	18,240	3,960	17.8
Grays Harbor	33,280	27,550	5,730	17.2
Island	14,540	13,090	1,450	10.0
Jefferson	6,620	5,670	950	14.4
Kittitas	10,470	8,660	1,810	17.3
Klickitat	7,140	5,110	2,030	28.4
Lewis	25,000	20,250	4,750	19.0
Lincoln	3,640	3,360	280	7.7
Mason	10,620	8,850	1,770	16.7
Okanogan	15,380	11,650	3,730	24.3
Pacific	7,490	5,890	1,600	21.4
Pend Oreille	3,220	2,210	1,010	31.4
San Juan	3,030	2,630	400	13.2
Skagit	32,210	25,710	6,500	20.2
Skamania	3,130	2,120	1,010	32.3
Stevens	11,960	9,140	2,820	23.6
Wahkiakum	1,290	1,150	140	10.9
Walla Walla	25,080	21,950	3,130	12.5
Whitman	15,140	14,340	800	5.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 2/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jan. 1983 (Prel.)	Dec. 1982 (Rev.)	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Change Dec.82 to Jan.83	Change Jan.82 to Jan.83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,544.7	1,564.1	1,556.8	1,585.5	-19.4	-12.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	277.6	280.1	291.9	290.0	-2.5	-14.3
Durable Goods	196.3	197.5	209.3	206.0	-1.2	-13.0
Lumber & Wood Products	38.0	37.9	37.3	38.8	+0.1	+0.7
Furniture & Fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.3	+0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	12.2	12.5	15.0	15.4 5/	-0.3	-2.8
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	7.8	8.0	9.3	9.9	-0.2	-1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.5	10.0	11.2	-0.1	-0.6
Machinery	26.7	26.7	28.4	25.4	0.0	-1.7
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	16.1	16.2	17.5	14.8	-0.1	-1.4
Electrical & Elec. Equip.	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.6	+0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment 6/	88.7	89.6	98.1	93.7	-0.9	-9.4
Aerospace 6/	70.5	71.0	79.8	75.6	-0.5	-9.3
Other Transp. Equipment	18.2	18.6	18.3	18.1	-0.4	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 3/	12.9	13.0	11.8	12.0	-0.1	+1.1
Nondurable Goods	81.3	82.6	82.6	84.0	-1.3	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products	28.1	29.1	28.9	29.6	-1.0	-0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	-0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	15.9	15.8	16.5	16.6	+0.1	-0.6
Printing & Publishing	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.9	-0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	0.0	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	66.7	70.0	73.0	81.2	-3.3	-6.3
TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	87.6	88.8	88.1	89.4	-1.2	-.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	378.7	390.0	381.3	393.6	-11.3	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	95.1	96.5	100.4	100.4	-1.4	-5.3
Retail Trade	283.6	293.5	280.9	293.2	-9.9	+2.7
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	90.2	90.2	90.7	90.9	0.0	-.5
SERVICES 6/	318.2	317.2	309.6	315.6	+1.0	+8.6
GOVERNMENT	322.7	324.8	319.2	321.7	-2.1	+3.5
Federal	65.3	66.6	65.4	65.1	-1.3	-.1
State & Local	257.4	258.2	253.8	256.6	-.8	+3.6
Education	140.0	141.0	136.3	139.0	-1.0	+3.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

4/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

5/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

6/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Mar. 1, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	January 1983 Preliminary 3/				December 1982 Revised				January 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,995,100	1,722,200	272,900	13.7	2,003,700	1,742,700	261,000	13.0	1,963,500	1,718,600	244,900	12.5
Bellingham SMSA	49,500	41,500	8,000	16.2	49,600	42,100	7,500	15.1	47,700	40,400	7,300	15.3
Bremerton SMSA	62,600	57,000	5,600	8.9	62,500	57,000	5,500	8.8	59,300	54,400	4,900	8.3
Olympia SMSA	56,600	49,000	7,600	13.4	55,800	48,500	7,300	13.1	53,800	47,100	6,700	12.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	883,800	786,600	97,200	11.0	888,500	793,100	95,400	10.7	867,700	784,500	83,200	9.6
King County	689,600	618,500	71,100	10.3	695,300	623,600	71,700	10.3	678,100	616,900	61,200	9.0
Spokane SMSA	150,200	129,700	20,500	13.6	152,700	133,600	19,100	12.5	149,300	129,800	19,500	13.1
Tacoma SMSA	185,800	159,500	26,300	14.1	186,400	161,000	25,400	13.6	181,500	159,700	21,800	12.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	76,600	64,200	12,400	16.2	77,400	64,700	12,700	16.4	81,100	70,300	10,800	13.3
Yakima SMSA	80,300	63,400	16,900	21.0	79,100	64,700	14,400	18.2	75,200	60,700	14,500	19.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,980	28,750	8,230	22.3	36,520	30,150	6,370	17.4	35,790	29,080	6,710	18.7
Adams	6,430	5,460	970	15.1	6,580	5,430	1,150	17.5	6,580	5,550	1,030	15.7
Asotin	8,000	6,840	1,160	14.5	8,020	6,860	1,160	14.5	7,690	6,680	1,010	13.1
Clallam	19,470	15,310	4,160	21.4	19,880	15,390	4,490	22.6	20,100	15,190	4,910	24.4
Clark	93,870	81,560	12,310	13.1	93,650	82,780	10,870	11.6	95,740	83,180	12,560	13.1
Columbia	2,150	1,590	560	26.0	2,120	1,610	510	24.1	1,620	1,220	400	24.7
Cowlitz	33,200	27,000	6,200	18.7	32,930	26,630	6,300	19.1	33,210	27,380	5,830	17.6
Ferry	2,210	1,720	490	22.2	2,310	1,800	510	22.1	2,860	2,100	760	26.6
Garfield	1,000	880	120	12.0	1,020	910	110	10.8	970	900	70	7.2
Grant	21,760	17,770	3,990	18.3	21,810	18,030	3,780	17.3	20,650	17,280	3,370	16.3
Grays Harbor	32,600	26,830	5,770	17.7	33,370	27,620	5,750	17.2	33,130	27,560	5,570	16.8
Island	14,210	12,750	1,460	10.3	14,340	12,850	1,490	10.4	13,340	11,970	1,370	10.3
Jefferson	6,480	5,520	960	14.8	6,400	5,550	850	13.3	6,200	5,200	1,000	16.1
Kittitas	10,250	8,430	1,820	17.8	10,140	8,540	1,600	15.8	10,010	8,260	1,750	17.5
Klickitat	7,020	4,980	2,040	29.1	7,000	5,310	1,690	24.1	7,220	4,930	2,290	31.7
Lewis	24,510	19,720	4,790	19.5	24,270	19,750	4,520	18.6	23,910	19,300	4,610	19.3
Lincoln	3,560	3,270	290	8.1	3,690	3,430	260	7.0	3,710	3,340	370	10.0
Mason	10,400	8,620	1,780	17.1	10,760	8,930	1,830	17.0	10,560	8,780	1,780	16.9
Okanogan	15,100	11,350	3,750	24.8	15,140	11,770	3,370	22.3	15,300	10,750	4,550	29.7
Pacific	7,350	5,740	1,610	21.9	7,340	5,730	1,610	21.9	7,410	6,030	1,380	18.6
Pend Oreille	3,170	2,150	1,020	32.2	3,210	2,210	1,000	31.2	3,350	2,260	1,090	32.5
San Juan	2,970	2,560	410	13.8	3,040	2,600	440	14.5	3,020	2,600	420	13.9
Skagit	31,580	25,040	6,540	20.7	31,810	25,750	6,060	19.1	30,910	24,680	6,230	20.2
Skamania	3,080	2,060	1,020	33.1	3,290	2,300	990	30.1	3,100	1,890	1,210	39.0
Stevens	11,740	8,900	2,840	24.2	11,880	9,110	2,770	23.3	11,210	9,280	1,930	17.2
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,120	140	11.1	1,410	1,120	290	20.6	1,270	1,150	120	9.4
Walla Walla	24,530	21,380	3,150	12.8	24,680	21,560	3,120	12.6	24,140	21,070	3,070	12.7
Whitman	14,770	13,970	800	5.4	14,980	14,230	750	5.0	14,740	14,030	710	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates must be used for Federal program purposes.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

		Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nonsup. Workers	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	180,600	$445.83	$441.59	$425.88	38.6	38.2	39.0	$11.55	$11.56	$10.92
Lumber & wood products	35,700	410.65	421.77	411.80	36.6	36.9	37.2	11.22	11.43	11.07
Primary metal industries	9,200	540.62	532.27	528.77	41.3	40.6	41.8	13.09	13.11	12.65
Fabricated metal products	7,700	493.12	474.78	450.54	39.8	38.6	39.8	12.39	12.30	11.32
Machinery 1/	15,400	357.44	348.46	357.50	38.6	38.0	39.2	9.26	9.17	9.12
Transportation equipment	41,000	556.51	550.26	534.25	40.8	40.7	42.2	13.64	13.52	12.66
Food & kindred products	22,500	354.55	337.92	329.40	37.4	35.2	36.6	9.48	9.60	9.00
Chemicals & allied products	4,600	493.12	492.19	455.63	41.3	41.5	40.9	11.94	11.86	11.14
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	35,600	663.94	666.23	625.38	35.6	35.4	35.9	18.65	18.82	17.42
Wholesale and retail trade	242,900	327.82	317.18	289.95	37.0	35.4	34.6	8.86	8.96	8.38

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1981

(In Thousands) (Benchmark: December 1981)

1981
Revised

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,612.0	1,590.3	1,591.6	1,607.1	1,621.7	1,633.7	1,652.3	1,612.2	1,613.1	1,631.0	1,611.3	1,593.8	1,585.5
MANUFACTURING	303.3	300.8	299.9	300.2	301.9	305.9	309.1	307.5	309.3	311.5	305.5	297.7	290.0
Durable Goods	216.7	217.9	216.8	216.8	218.2	219.7	221.6	220.7	219.8	218.4	214.6	210.2	206.0
Lumber & Wood Products	44.4	43.6	43.5	43.1	44.0	45.4	47.1	47.6	47.6	46.5	44.1	41.2	38.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3
Primary Metals	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.0	16.0	15.4
Aluminum	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.3	9.9
Fabricated Metal Prod.	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.2
Machinery	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.4
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8
Electrical Equipment	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6
Transportation Equip.	97.4	100.0	99.8	99.1	99.3	99.2	98.2	97.2	96.4	96.1	95.4	94.5	93.7
Aerospace	79.0	81.5	81.1	80.4	79.9	79.8	79.2	79.2	78.8	78.1	77.6	76.5	75.6
Other Transp. Equip.	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.4	19.4	19.0	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.1
Other Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.0
Nondurable Goods	86.6	82.9	83.1	83.4	83.7	86.2	87.5	86.8	89.5	93.1	90.9	87.5	84.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	31.8	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.1	31.5	31.8	31.1	34.1	37.9	36.0	33.1	29.6
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	11.2	11.3	10.1	12.6	16.3	15.3	12.5	9.3
Apparel & Allied Prod.	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
Paper & Allied Prod.	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.6	16.6
Printing & Publishing	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
Other Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
NONMANUFACTURING	1,308.7	1,289.5	1,291.7	1,306.9	1,319.8	1,327.3	1,343.2	1,304.7	1,303.8	1,319.5	1,305.8	1,296.1	1,295.5
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Construction	90.3	85.8	84.6	88.7	91.5	94.4	96.0	96.7	95.5	94.4	89.5	84.8	81.2
Trans., & Public Utilities	90.2	88.5	87.8	88.3	89.4	89.7	91.4	92.0	92.3	92.6	90.5	89.9	89.4
Trade	388.2	375.8	372.3	377.9	384.5	389.1	394.1	393.9	396.4	400.2	391.4	389.5	393.6
Wholesale Trade	101.6	99.1	98.8	100.3	100.8	101.5	102.6	103.0	103.7	105.0	103.2	101.1	100.4
Retail Trade	286.6	276.7	273.5	277.6	283.7	287.6	291.5	290.9	292.7	295.2	288.2	288.4	293.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	92.3	91.7	91.8	92.2	92.5	92.7	93.2	93.8	93.4	92.6	91.6	90.9	90.9
Services & Misc.	318.2	310.4	313.0	317.5	319.3	318.5	322.7	320.4	322.2	325.6	319.1	315.3	315.6
Government	326.4	334.3	339.7	339.7	339.6	340.4	342.6	304.6	300.7	310.8	320.4	322.5	321.7
Federal	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.4	67.5	68.5	68.2	66.8	65.6	65.4	65.1
State & Local	260.0	268.1	273.7	273.8	273.6	274.0	275.1	236.1	232.5	244.0	254.8	257.1	256.6
Education	138.0	148.2	152.8	152.5	150.7	151.9	150.0	109.3	106.2	120.6	135.8	138.8	139.0
Workers in Labor Management Labor Disputes	.5	.2	1.1	1.0	.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.3	.9	.2

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1982

(In Thousands) (Benchmark: March 1982)

1982
Revised

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	1,569.2	1,556.8	1,554.4	1,567.8	1,572.7	1,577.0	1,594.3	1,558.8	1,558.9	1,582.7	1,574.4	1,568.6	1,564.1
MANUFACTURING	289.9	291.9	290.7	292.0	291.1	290.3	292.6	291.1	290.5	294.5	290.1	283.7	280.1
Durable Goods	204.5	209.3	207.9	208.8	207.8	205.6	205.6	204.5	203.7	203.5	200.6	199.0	197.5
Lumber & Wood Products	39.0	37.3	37.4	38.4	37.8	38.5	40.4	41.3	40.3	40.9	39.6	38.7	37.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.3
Primary Metals	13.8	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.5	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5
Aluminum	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5
Machinery	27.6	28.4	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.4	27.1	27.2	26.9	26.8	26.7
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	17.0	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.2
Electrical Equipment	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5
Transportation Equip.	93.1	98.1	97.2	96.5	95.8	94.2	92.4	90.9	91.4	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6
Aerospace	75.0	79.8	78.6	77.8	77.1	76.1	75.0	74.3	73.8	72.9	72.0	71.4	71.0
Other Transp. Equip.	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.6
Other Durable Goods	12.4	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Nondurable Goods	85.4	82.6	82.8	83.2	83.3	84.7	87.0	86.6	86.8	91.0	89.5	84.7	82.6
Food & Kindred Prod.	31.5	28.9	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.6	31.9	32.3	36.6	35.6	31.3	29.1
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.6	9.1	9.4	9.4	10.0	11.3	12.6	12.0	12.2	16.5	15.8	11.7	9.3
Apparel & Allied Prod.	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Paper & Allied Prod.	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.1	16.0	15.8
Printing & Publishing	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Other Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
NONMANUFACTURING	1,279.3	1,264.9	1,263.7	1,275.8	1,281.6	1,286.7	1,301.7	1,267.7	1,268.4	1,288.2	1,284.3	1,284.9	1,284.0
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Construction	75.6	73.0	72.7	75.2	75.9	76.7	78.0	79.1	78.8	78.4	76.1	73.8	70.0
Trans., & Public Utilities	89.5	88.1	87.0	88.2	88.9	89.1	90.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	90.4	89.9	88.8
Trade	384.1	381.3	375.8	377.5	381.4	384.7	388.0	384.5	386.8	389.1	384.4	385.9	390.0
Wholesale Trade	99.7	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.0	100.6	100.6	98.5	97.0	96.5
Retail Trade	284.4	280.9	275.4	276.9	280.9	284.3	287.5	284.5	286.2	288.5	285.9	288.9	293.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	90.8	90.7	90.8	91.2	90.6	90.8	91.2	91.6	91.4	91.0	90.2	89.8	90.2
Services & Misc.	317.0	309.6	312.1	315.3	316.7	316.4	318.1	317.6	319.6	324.2	319.4	317.2	317.2
Government	319.2	319.2	322.3	325.3	325.0	325.8	332.6	301.2	297.4	310.6	320.8	325.2	324.8
Federal	66.3	65.4	64.8	65.0	65.5	66.0	67.1	68.2	67.7	66.8	66.2	66.6	66.6
State & Local	252.9	253.8	257.5	260.3	259.5	259.8	265.5	233.0	229.7	243.8	254.6	258.6	258.2
Education	132.9	136.3	140.2	142.2	141.4	141.4	141.7	107.4	104.2	121.7	136.6	140.9	141.0
Workers in Labor Management Labor Disputes	.4	.2	.5	.2	1.7	.4	.8	.4	.3	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1982 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,012.0	1,963.5	1,975.0	1,996.4	2,010.2	2,032.6	2,058.1	2,026.1	2,019.1	2,028.8	2,024.3	2,006.3	2,003.7
Total employment*	1,768.0	1,718.6	1,727.4	1,754.0	1,770.6	1,789.3	1,815.8	1,782.2	1,779.3	1,798.6	1,784.3	1,753.2	1,742.7
Total unemployment*	244.0	244.9	247.6	242.4	239.6	243.3	242.3	243.9	239.8	230.2	240.0	253.1	261.0
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.0
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,989.0	1,963.3	1,970.0	1,981.4	1,988.6	1,999.0	2,035.2	2,004.4	1,994.6	2,001.9	1,990.2	1,962.8	1,976.7
Total employment*	1,800.0	1,775.0	1,778.9	1,794.3	1,807.9	1,823.8	1,851.0	1,820.5	1,812.2	1,827.3	1,803.1	1,758.1	1,748.0
Total unemployment*	189.0	188.3	191.1	187.1	180.7	175.2	184.2	183.9	182.4	174.6	187.1	204.7	228.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.6
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,985.0	1,939.4	1,947.1	1,968.7	1,983.5	2,000.0	2,035.0	1,997.4	1,982.7	1,982.4	1,998.2	1,981.1	1,989.0
Total employment*	1,828.0	1,771.5	1,795.3	1,821.7	1,832.3	1,850.9	1,870.9	1,835.5	1,832.8	1,850.0	1,843.9	1,818.5	1,813.0
Total unemployment*	157.0	167.9	151.8	147.0	151.2	149.1	164.1	161.9	149.9	148.4	154.3	162.6	176.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937.0	1,842.1	1,856.0	1,887.8	1,911.3	1,945.2	2,006.7	1,974.2	1,966.4	1,993.0	1,972.7	1,938.9	1,949.6
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,690.1	1,713.6	1,753.5	1,783.4	1,824.8	1,876.9	1,844.7	1,846.8	1,876.1	1,851.3	1,810.3	1,800.4
Total unemployment*	131.0	152.0	142.4	134.3	127.9	120.4	129.8	129.5	119.6	116.9	121.4	128.6	149.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.7
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,809.0	1,708.5	1,724.3	1,758.7	1,780.2	1,815.7	1,864.1	1,832.9	1,830.9	1,847.6	1,846.6	1,840.8	1,857.8
Total employment*	1,685.0	1,557.3	1,583.0	1,625.2	1,656.5	1,696.0	1,739.1	1,716.4	1,717.0	1,737.8	1,740.2	1,723.1	1,728.4
Total unemployment*	124.0	151.2	141.3	133.5	123.7	119.7	125.0	116.5	113.9	109.8	106.4	117.7	129.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.0
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	1,692.0	1,607.3	1,625.2	1,647.3	1,666.7	1,686.9	1,733.7	1,724.9	1,728.8	1,731.4	1,730.7	1,707.1	1,713.8
Total employment*	1,544.0	1,446.3	1,457.9	1,481.3	1,511.9	1,536.4	1,581.5	1,570.5	1,580.8	1,598.9	1,603.4	1,577.2	1,581.8
Total unemployment*	148.0	161.0	167.3	166.0	154.8	150.5	152.2	154.4	148.0	132.5	127.3	129.9	132.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	1,622.0	1,556.5	1,560.4	1,585.2	1,598.3	1,627.9	1,666.7	1,658.5	1,649.7	1,653.8	1,653.0	1,629.7	1,624.5
Total employment*	1,482.0	1,396.0	1,407.5	1,432.7	1,456.3	1,496.6	1,530.3	1,519.3	1,515.9	1,525.3	1,527.1	1,494.4	1,482.6
Total unemployment*	140.0	160.5	152.9	152.5	142.0	131.3	136.4	139.2	133.8	128.5	125.9	135.3	141.9
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.7

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1982 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	1,538.0	1,461.3	1,484.2	1,510.3	1,519.1	1,548.5	1,598.3	1,577.8	1,571.6	1,569.7	1,544.5	1,538.3	1,532.4
Total employment*	1,391.0	1,337.0	1,336.6	1,358.9	1,377.9	1,406.7	1,438.1	1,418.0	1,418.0	1,421.9	1,406.0	1,391.4	1,381.5
Total unemployment*	147.0	124.3	147.6	151.4	141.2	141.8	160.2	159.8	153.6	147.8	138.5	146.9	150.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.2	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.8
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	1,512.0	1,439.7	1,454.1	1,472.8	1,493.6	1,525.3	1,572.0	1,572.9	1,547.7	1,546.7	1,524.6	1,496.7	1,485.5
Total employment*	1,404.0	1,311.7	1,330.3	1,354.9	1,385.4	1,426.0	1,462.7	1,463.6	1,445.1	1,450.6	1,432.5	1,395.7	1,377.3
Total unemployment*	108.0	128.0	123.8	117.9	108.2	99.3	109.3	109.3	102.6	96.1	92.1	101.0	108.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	1,470.0	1,394.8	1,411.2	1,437.9	1,450.6	1,475.9	1,532.6	1,509.8	1,500.8	1,506.0	1,482.8	1,468.8	1,468.9
Total employment*	1,354.0	1,260.1	1,285.6	1,317.1	1,340.9	1,371.8	1,414.1	1,391.5	1,385.7	1,395.5	1,376.5	1,356.5	1,352.9
Total unemployment*	116.0	134.7	125.6	120.8	109.7	104.1	118.5	118.3	115.1	110.5	106.3	112.3	116.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	1,425.0	1,363.5	1,385.3	1,392.6	1,410.5	1,435.2	1,488.2	1,465.9	1,456.4	1,435.8	1,419.2	1,414.4	1,421.0
Total employment*	1,289.0	1,209.8	1,220.4	1,249.4	1,271.1	1,304.4	1,342.7	1,325.2	1,327.5	1,315.7	1,305.6	1,296.9	1,287.3
Total unemployment*	136.0	153.7	164.9	143.2	139.4	130.8	145.5	140.7	128.9	120.1	113.6	117.5	133.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.4
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	1,394.0	1,353.8	1,365.9	1,366.0	1,381.6	1,391.0	1,455.0	1,432.5	1,424.0	1,413.3	1,390.1	1,374.6	1,380.4
Total employment*	1,253.0	1,194.2	1,208.0	1,217.3	1,240.2	1,259.0	1,305.5	1,283.9	1,287.2	1,283.6	1,264.5	1,245.8	1,247.0
Total unemployment*	141.0	159.6	157.9	148.7	141.4	132.0	149.5	148.6	136.8	129.7	125.6	128.8	133.4
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.7
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	1,414.0	1,376.4	1,387.7	1,402.0	1,391.5	1,414.4	1,469.8	1,453.8	1,444.6	1,441.6	1,406.8	1,391.8	1,388.1
Total employment*	1,284.0	1,270.4	1,269.9	1,280.0	1,283.3	1,300.0	1,331.4	1,311.5	1,303.9	1,303.4	1,271.1	1,247.2	1,236.5
Total unemployment*	130.0	106.0	117.8	122.0	108.2	114.4	138.4	142.3	140.7	138.2	135.7	144.6	151.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey. Detail may not add due to rounding.

* Official CPS benchmark estimates

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Branch
Olympia, Washington

March 8, 1983

5/20/83 S 8340-3 a

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 3 March 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Mild weather accelerated normal seasonal patterns causing total employment in Washington State to rise 20,000 between January and February. Reflecting the increase in job opportunities, total unemployment dropped 7,100 from January to a February level of 264,800. The jobless rate fell from 13.6 to 13.2 percent over the month.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment moved up 3,300 between January and February despite a loss of 800 in manufacturing. Manufacturing employment was lower mainly because of further layoffs in aerospace. Lumber employment rose, however, with demand expanding in response to recovery in the national homebuilding industry. In the nonmanufacturing industries, higher employment was noted in construction, public education, wholesale trade, and services.

	Feb. 1983*	Jan. 1983*	Feb. 1982
Civilian			
Labor Force	2,007,800	1,994,900	1,975,000
Employment	1,743,000	1,723,000	1,727,400
Unemployment	264,800	271,900	247,600
State Rate	13.2	13.6	12.5
National Civilian Rate	11.3	11.4	9.6

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

The statewide jobless rate of 13.2 percent this February compares with a rate of 12.5 percent in February 1982. Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 5,900 over the year. Nonetheless, a number of industries are beginning to show year-to-year increases in employment. These industries include lumber, retail trade and services.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Most of the state's reduction in unemployment between January and February occurred outside of the Central Puget Sound area, especially in lumber producing and agricultural areas. Further layoffs in aerospace evidently prevented any significant improvement in the Seattle, Tacoma and Bremerton areas. In both the Seattle-Everett and the Tacoma metropolitan areas the jobless rate declined only one-tenth of a point in February, to 10.9 and 14.0 percent, respectively. Bremerton's unemployment rate remained unchanged over the month at 8.8 percent. While the aerospace jobs are located in the Seattle-Everett areas, many aerospace jobs are held by persons commuting from the Bremerton and Tacoma areas.

The expansion underway in the lumber industry resulted in significant reductions in counties where that industry is important. Typical of these areas, the unemployment rate in Clallam County fell from 21.3 percent in January to 18.5 percent in February. Grays Harbor's rate fell from 17.6 to 16.4 percent. The rate in Lewis County dropped from 19.2 to 17.9 percent, while the Pacific County rate fell from 21.7 to 18.1 percent.

Several agricultural areas were also credited with reductions in their jobless rates over the month with soil preparation, pruning, and other early activities beginning in February thanks to exceptionally mild weather. The unemployment rate in the Wenatchee area fell from 22.5 to 18.7 percent. Yakima's rate dropped from 21.0 to 19.8 percent, while the rate in Grant County was reduced from 18.2 to 17.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Counter to the overall upward trend in employment, the number of workers on manufacturing payrolls fell 800 between January and February and in the latter month the number was down 14,200 over the year. Cutbacks in aerospace payrolls were largely responsible for both the over the month and the over the year losses. Aerospace employment was down 1,500 between January and February and down 9,600 between February 1982 and 1983. Unfortunately, further losses in aerospace are expected in 1983.

Adding to the January-February losses in manufacturing, employment in primary metals fell 300 with 100 of the drop in aluminum. Over the year, payrolls in primary metals have declined 2,800 with one-half of the loss in aluminum. The cutbacks reflect weak national markets and, in the case of aluminum, higher electricity prices. The Bonneville Power Administration, however, has recently offered to sell surplus electricity to aluminum and other Northwest industries at a rate which is less than one-half of that normally charged to direct use industries. As a result of the offer, ALCOA reported that it will recall 70 workers at its Vancouver smelter and 130 workers at its Wenatchee plant.

Pulp and paper employment dropped 200 in February and was down 700 over the year. The industry should begin to benefit from increasing demand generated from an expanding national economy. A recent firming of pulp prices would seem to indicate some improvement in the industry is occurring.

Employment in lumber and wood products rose 800 in February because of recovery in the national homebuilding industry and exceptionally mild winter weather. Employment in the industry was up 2,200 over the year in February. Lumber payrolls should grow more than seasonally this spring and summer provided the national homebuilding industry remains healthy. Over one-half of all lumber and plywood produced is used in new housing units. National housing starts in February 1983 totaled 1,756,000, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, compared with a rate of 945,000 in the depressed February 1982 period. The strong recovery in home building resulted from a substantial decline in interest rates, and a high level of housing starts in subsequent months is dependent on interest rates remaining at current levels or declining further.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment generally moved up between January and February. The major exception was in retail trade where employment fell 2,500. The loss here, though, was anticipated and resulted from the completion of January sales and inventory work at department and apparel stores. Slightly higher employment was reported for restaurants and building material stores. Wholesale trade also expanded in February with 1,200 additional workers. Most of the gain occurred in the fruit and vegetable wholesale category where employment is volatile.

Over the year, trade employment was up 2,000 with all of the gain on the retail level. Growth was concentrated at eating and drinking places and at food stores.

Services employment added 1,400 between January and February. Firms preparing income tax returns and those providing agricultural services reported their usual seasonal gains for this time of the year. Higher employment was also noted in personal services, amusements, private education, and membership organizations. Health service employment declined slightly in February, but it accounted for a major share of the 7,900 gain in service employment over the year.

Construction employment rose 300 in February to begin its seasonal expansion. Lower interest rates on home mortgages should permit substantial growth in home building employment this spring and summer. Gains from an increase in home building, however, may be partially offset by lower employment on nuclear power plants. Peak employment has passed on both plants currently under construction, and funding for the completion of WPPSS No. 3 at Satsop is questionable. Some workers on the Satsop project had their work week cut to four days in an effort to save money and stretch out the completion date. The plant was scheduled to begin producing power in 1985 or early 1986, but the power may not be needed until later. In addition, employment on WPPSS No. 1, which was mothballed last year, is expected to be cut from 600 to 150 this summer.

Public education employment rose 3,500 between January and February as staffing returned to near its December level following a drop in January. The loss in January and increase in February are normal seasonal developments related to the winter vacation period. Over the year, public education employment was little changed (up 500). Total civilian government payrolls (Federal, state, and local) rose 2,300 over the year, an increase of well under 1 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Feb. 1983 (Prel.)	Jan. 1983 (Rev.)	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Change Jan. 83 to Feb. 83	Change Feb. 82 to Feb. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,548.5	1,545.2	1,554.4	1,556.8	+3.3	-5.9
TOTAL MANUFACTURING..............	276.5	277.3	290.7	291.9	-0.8	-14.2
Durable Goods....................	195.2	196.3	207.9	209.3	-1.1	-12.7
Lumber & Wood Products.........	39.6	38.8	37.4	37.3	+0.8	+2.2
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	+0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	0.0	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.0	12.3	4/14.8	4/15.0	-0.3	-2.8
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	7.8	7.9	9.2	9.3	-0.1	-1.4
Fabricated Metal Products......	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.0	-0.1	-0.6
Machinery......................	26.2	26.3	28.3	28.4	-0.1	-2.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.8	15.8	17.5	17.5	0.0	-1.7
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.9	-0.1	-0.4
Transportation Equipment.......	86.9	88.4	97.2	98.1	-1.5	-10.3
Aerospace.....................	69.0	70.5	78.6	79.8	-1.5	-9.6
Other Transp. Equipment.......	17.9	17.9	18.6	18.3	0.0	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	12.9	12.9	11.7	11.8	0.0	+1.2
Nondurable Goods................	81.3	81.0	82.8	82.6	+0.3	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products........	28.1	28.0	29.4	28.9	+0.1	-1.3
Canned & Preserved Foods......	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.1	0.0	-0.4
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	+0.1	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products........	15.6	15.8	16.3	16.5	-0.2	-0.7
Printing & Publishing..........	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	+0.1	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	+0.2	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING...............	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....................	69.0	68.7	72.7	73.0	+0.3	-3.7
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	87.4	87.5	87.0	88.1	-0.1	+0.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	377.8	379.1	375.8	381.3	-1.3	+2.0
Wholesale Trade................	96.4	95.2	100.4	100.4	+1.2	-4.0
Retail Trade...................	281.4	283.9	275.4	280.9	-2.5	+6.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	90.3	90.2	90.8	90.7	+0.1	-0.5
SERVICES.........................	320.0	318.6	312.1	309.6	+1.4	+7.9
GOVERNMENT.......................	324.6	321.0	322.3	319.2	+3.6	+2.3
Federal........................	66.0	66.3	64.8	65.4	-0.3	+1.2
State & Local..................	258.6	254.7	257.5	253.8	+3.9	+1.1
Education....................	140.7	137.2	140.2	136.3	+3.5	+0.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.5

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date March 29, 1983

Benchmark 1982

	February 1983 Preliminary 3/				January 1983 Revised				February 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,007,800	1,743,000	264,600	13.2	1,994,900	1,723,000	271,900	13.6	1,975,000	1,727,400	247,600	12.5
Bellingham SMSA	49,700	42,200	7,500	15.1	49,600	41,700	7,900	15.9	47,500	40,700	6,800	14.3
Bremerton SMSA	63,400	57,800	5,600	8.8	62,700	57,200	5,500	8.8	59,700	54,600	5,100	8.5
Olympia SMSA	56,200	48,900	7,300	13.0	55,600	48,100	7,500	13.5	54,700	47,700	7,000	12.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	884,200	787,500	96,700	10.9	881,000	783,900	97,100	11.0	870,500	784,500	86,000	9.9
King County	694,200	622,300	71,900	10.4	690,500	619,400	71,100	10.3	681,300	616,800	64,500	9.5
Spokane SMSA	151,400	131,700	19,700	13.0	150,900	130,700	20,200	13.4	150,200	130,000	20,200	13.4
Tacoma SMSA	188,800	162,300	26,500	14.0	186,300	160,100	26,200	14.1	182,200	160,000	22,200	12.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,100	66,000	12,100	15.5	76,900	64,400	12,500	16.3	81,700	71,100	10,600	13.0
Yakima SMSA	83,300	66,800	16,500	19.8	80,900	63,900	17,000	21.0	78,300	63,300	15,000	19.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,020	29,270	6,750	18.7	36,600	28,380	8,220	22.5	36,210	29,760	6,450	17.8
Adams	6,900	5,920	980	14.2	6,450	5,470	980	15.2	6,630	5,780	850	12.8
Asotin	8,140	6,990	1,150	14.1	7,990	6,860	1,130	14.1	7,670	6,670	1,000	13.0
Clallam	19,250	15,680	3,570	18.5	19,560	15,390	4,170	21.3	19,530	15,450	4,080	20.9
Clark	93,730	82,610	11,120	11.9	94,390	82,450	11,940	12.6	95,880	82,980	12,900	13.5
Columbia	2,350	1,770	580	24.7	2,160	1,590	570	26.4	1,720	1,300	420	24.4
Cowlitz	33,670	27,610	6,060	18.0	33,320	27,070	6,250	18.8	33,120	27,520	5,600	16.9
Ferry	2,280	1,780	500	21.9	2,240	1,730	510	22.8	3,030	2,150	880	29.0
Garfield	1,060	940	120	11.3	990	880	110	11.1	990	920	70	7.1
Grant	23,060	19,070	3,990	17.3	21,780	17,820	3,960	18.2	21,350	17,870	3,480	16.3
Grays Harbor	32,010	26,760	5,250	16.4	32,530	26,810	5,720	17.6	33,340	27,760	5,580	16.7
Island	14,390	12,910	1,480	10.3	14,200	12,740	1,460	10.3	13,480	12,060	1,420	10.5
Jefferson	6,530	5,650	880	13.5	6,460	5,530	930	14.4	6,250	5,320	930	14.9
Kittitas	10,470	8,600	1,870	17.9	10,340	8,470	1,870	18.1	10,130	8,270	1,860	18.4
Klickitat	7,190	5,150	2,040	28.4	6,960	4,930	2,030	29.2	7,090	5,000	2,090	29.5
Lewis	24,590	20,200	4,390	17.9	24,500	19,790	4,710	19.2	23,890	19,320	4,570	19.1
Lincoln	3,820	3,500	320	8.4	3,570	3,280	290	8.1	3,820	3,460	360	9.4
Mason	10,730	9,030	1,700	15.8	10,740	8,960	1,780	16.6	10,380	8,790	1,590	15.3
Okanogan	15,270	11,920	3,350	21.9	15,350	11,590	3,760	24.5	15,350	10,860	4,490	29.3
Pacific	7,140	5,850	1,290	18.1	7,340	5,750	1,590	21.7	7,390	6,100	1,290	17.5
Pend Oreille	3,220	2,150	1,070	33.2	3,190	2,160	1,030	32.3	3,240	2,260	980	30.2
San Juan	3,100	2,700	400	12.9	3,090	2,650	440	14.2	3,070	2,670	400	13.0
Skagit	31,770	25,530	6,240	19.6	31,610	25,100	6,510	20.6	31,090	25,190	5,900	19.0
Skamania	3,170	2,240	930	29.3	3,090	2,070	1,020	33.0	3,030	2,010	1,020	33.7
Stevens	11,730	8,960	2,770	23.6	11,820	8,930	2,890	24.5	11,830	9,130	2,700	22.7
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,190	140	10.5	1,270	1,120	150	11.8	1,290	1,180	110	8.5
Walla Walla	24,750	21,480	3,270	13.2	24,610	21,460	3,150	12.8	24,450	21,400	3,050	12.5
Whitman	15,170	14,400	770	5.1	14,810	14,020	790	5.3	15,060	14,340	720	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES 1/

March 29, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 1983 Preliminary				January 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,039,000	1,778,100	260,900	12.8	2,039,100	1,768,900	270,200	13.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,400	43,000	7,400	14.7	50,700	42,800	7,900	15.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,500	59,000	5,500	8.5	64,300	58,800	5,500	8.6
Olympia SMSA	57,000	49,800	7,200	12.6	56,800	49,300	7,500	13.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	898,500	803,300	95,200	10.6	901,200	804,700	96,500	10.7
King County	705,700	634,800	70,900	10.0	706,500	635,900	70,600	10.0
Spokane SMSA	153,700	134,300	19,400	12.6	154,200	134,200	20,000	13.0
Tacoma SMSA	191,700	165,600	26,100	13.6	190,400	164,400	26,000	13.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,300	67,300	12,000	15.1	78,600	66,100	12,500	15.9
Yakima SMSA	84,300	68,100	16,200	19.2	82,500	65,600	16,900	20.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	36,510	29,860	6,650	18.2	37,300	29,130	8,170	21.9
Adams	7,010	6,040	970	13.8	6,590	5,620	970	14.7
Asotin	8,260	7,130	1,130	13.7	8,170	7,040	1,130	13.8
Clallam	19,520	16,000	3,520	18.0	19,940	15,800	4,140	20.8
Clark	95,230	84,270	10,960	11.5	96,500	84,640	11,860	12.3
Columbia	2,390	1,810	580	24.3	2,200	1,640	560	25.5
Cowlitz	34,140	28,170	5,970	17.5	34,000	27,790	6,210	18.3
Ferry	2,320	1,820	500	21.6	2,280	1,780	500	21.9
Garfield	1,080	960	120	11.1	1,010	900	110	10.9
Grant	23,390	19,460	3,930	16.8	22,230	18,290	3,940	17.7
Grays Harbor	32,470	27,300	5,170	15.9	33,220	27,530	5,690	17.1
Island	14,630	13,170	1,460	10.0	14,530	13,080	1,450	10.0
Jefferson	6,630	5,760	870	13.1	6,610	5,680	930	14.1
Kittitas	10,620	8,770	1,850	17.4	10,550	8,690	1,860	17.6
Klickitat	7,260	5,250	2,010	27.7	7,070	5,060	2,010	28.4
Lewis	24,940	20,610	4,330	17.4	25,000	20,320	4,680	18.7
Lincoln	3,880	3,570	310	8.0	3,650	3,370	280	7.7
Mason	10,940	9,260	1,680	15.4	10,970	9,200	1,770	16.1
Okanogan	15,460	12,160	3,300	21.3	15,630	11,900	3,730	23.9
Pacific	7,240	5,970	1,270	17.5	7,480	5,900	1,580	21.1
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,190	1,060	32.6	3,240	2,220	1,020	31.5
San Juan	3,150	2,760	390	12.4	3,150	2,720	430	13.7
Skagit	32,190	26,040	6,150	19.1	32,220	25,760	6,460	20.0
Skamania	3,200	2,290	910	28.4	3,140	2,130	1,010	32.2
Stevens	11,870	9,140	2,730	23.0	12,040	9,170	2,870	23.8
Wahkiakum	1,350	1,210	140	10.4	1,300	1,150	150	11.5
Walla Walla	25,130	21,910	3,220	12.8	25,160	22,030	3,130	12.4
Whitman	15,440	14,690	750	4.9	15,170	14,390	780	5.1

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jan. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	173,000	443.52	447.37	423.38	38.5	38.6	38.7	11.52	11.59	10.94
Lumber & wood products	35,700	429.73	403.64	397.85	37.4	35.5	36.5	11.49	11.37	10.90
Primary metal industries	9,300	542.64	538.07	488.84	40.8	41.2	40.3	13.30	13.06	12.13
Fabricated metal products	6,600	491.60	501.43	445.05	40.0	41.0	38.3	12.29	12.23	11.62
Machinery 1/	15,100	353.02	390.62	379.14	38.0	39.9	39.7	9.29	9.79	9.55
Transportation equipment	40,800	538.94	563.99	522.49	40.1	41.5	41.5	13.44	13.59	12.59
Food & kindred products	20,100	351.07	347.33	339.11	36.8	36.6	36.7	9.54	9.49	9.24
Chemicals & allied products	4,500	493.38	485.48	450.38	41.6	40.9	40.9	11.86	11.87	11.01
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	51,000	662.82	647.17	624.46	36.2	35.5	35.4	18.31	18.23	17.64
Wholesale and retail trade	235,500	310.54	316.48	289.97	34.2	35.6	33.6	9.08	8.89	8.63

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 4 April 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Total employment advanced 18,900 between February and March with most of the increase of a seasonal nature. Soil preparation, seeding and other pre-harvest work boosted employment opportunities in agriculture while nonfarm payrolls rose 9,400. Unemployment declined 5,600 from February to total 255,500 in March. The jobless rate fell from 13.0 to 12.7 percent over the 30-day period.

In the state's manufacturing industries, lumber employment continued to expand. Noteworthy increases were also credited to primary metals and other transportation equipment. Further cutbacks in aerospace, however, more than offset these gains. In the nonmanufacturing industries, sizable seasonal expansions were noted in the trade and services industries. Construction payrolls also moved up seasonally.

	Mar. 1983*	Feb. 1983*	Mar. 1982
Civilian			
Labor Force	2,017,800	2,004,500	1,996,400
Employment	1,762,300	1,743,400	1,754,000
Unemployment	255,500	261,100	242,400
State Rate	12.7	13.0	12.1
National Rate	10.8	11.3	9.5

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Nationally, economic indicators continued to point to the end of the recession. The index of Leading Economic Indicators rose in March for the eighth consecutive month. The nation's gross national product (GNP) increased at a 3.1 percent annual rate in the first quarter which was the largest gain for any quarter in two years. The GNP dropped at a 1.1 percent rate in the final quarter of 1982. The rate at which the nation's factories operated also increased in March. Operating at a seasonally adjusted 69.4 percent of capacity, the rate was the highest since August 1982. National housing starts in March fell from February but were 75 percent above the March 1982 level. The National Association of Home Builders is now forecasting 1,500,000 housing starts in 1983. Housing starts in 1982 totaled 1,060,000. The recovery in homebuilding is occurring in this state also. During the first three months of 1983, King County issued permits for 1,035 houses, up from 383 houses for the comparable period in 1982.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Aerospace employment in Washington State continued to decline in March with a drop of 1,400 in the latest month. The loss completely offset gains in other basic industries and total manufacturing employment fell 200 for the month. On the positive side, lumber employment moved up 600 concurrent with the nationwide recovery in the homebuilding industry. Other increases included additions of 200 each in primary metals and in other transportation equipment. For primary metals, the gain was the first since June 1981. The expansion did not occur in the aluminum portion of this industry, but with the recovery in the homebuilding and automobile industries underway, demand for aluminum should pick up since both industries are major users of the metal. Increases of 100 jobs each were credited to stone, clay and glass products, other durable goods (instruments), and chemicals.

Over the year, employment in manufacturing was down 16,300 in March. Aerospace, off 10,200, accounted for over 60 percent of the drop. Other major reductions occurred in primary metals (off 2,600) and machinery (off 2,500). The only sizable expansions over the year were noted in lumber (up 1,900), other durable goods - mainly instruments (up 1,100), and chemicals (up 500).

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Counter to the trend in manufacturing, employment in the nonmanufacturing industries increased 9,600 between February and March. The largest gains occurred in the trade and service industries which added 3,400 jobs each. In trade the number of jobs at wholesale houses rose 700, while most of the 2,700 increase on the retail level occurred at eating-drinking places and at gasoline service stations. Retail business undoubtedly benefited from mild March weather which encouraged local residents to take short trips, if only for the day or a weekend. Much of the increase in the services group was also seasonal. The largest gains occurred in agricultural services, hotels-motels, amusement establishments such as golf courses, and at businesses which prepare income tax returns for individuals and businesses. Employment in health services also rose in March.

Construction began to expand seasonally in March with a gain of 1,100. Recovery in home building should accelerate the expansion in the building trades this spring and summer. Transportation and utilities employment rose 700 from February with a pick-up in motor freight payrolls. Government payrolls also added 700 in March with 500 of the new jobs on the Federal level.

Employment rose 8,900 in services and 7,400 in retail trade over the year despite the recession. Construction employment, though, fell 4,400 because of less commercial construction, especially on nuclear power plants. Government civilian employment was unchanged over the year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Mar. 1983 (Prel.)	Feb. 1983 (Rev.)	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Change Feb. 83 to Mar. 83	Change Mar. 82 to Mar. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,558.3	1,548.9	1,567.8	1,554.4	+9.4	-9.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING..............	275.7	275.9	292.0	290.7	-0.2	-16.3
Durable Goods....................	194.5	194.7	208.8	207.9	-0.2	-14.3
Lumber & Wood Products.........	40.3	39.7	38.4	37.4	+0.6	+1.9
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	+0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.7	+0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.1	11.9	4/14.7	4/14.8	+0.2	-2.6
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	7.8	7.8	9.2	9.2	0.0	-1.4
Fabricated Metal Products......	9.2	9.2	9.9	9.8	0.0	-0.7
Machinery......................	26.1	26.1	28.6	28.3	0.0	-2.5
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.7	15.7	17.7	17.5	0.0	-2.0
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.8	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equipment.......	85.3	86.5	96.5	97.2	-1.2	-11.2
Aerospace.....................	67.6	69.0	77.8	78.6	-1.4	-10.2
Other Transp. Equipment.......	17.7	17.5	18.7	18.6	+0.2	-1.0
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	13.0	12.9	11.9	11.7	+0.1	+1.1
Nondurable Goods................	81.2	81.2	83.2	82.6	0.0	-2.0
Food & Kindred Products........	28.1	28.1	29.9	29.4	0.0	-1.8
Canned & Preserved Foods......	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	-0.1	-0.6
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	0.0	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products........	15.5	15.6	16.2	16.3	-0.1	-0.7
Printing & Publishing..........	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	+0.1	+0.5
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.1
MINING & QUARRYING..............	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION....................	70.8	69.7	75.2	72.7	+1.1	-4.4
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	87.3	86.6	88.2	87.0	+0.7	-0.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	381.5	378.1	377.5	375.8	+3.4	+4.0
Wholesale Trade................	97.2	96.5	100.6	100.4	+0.7	-3.4
Retail Trade...................	284.3	281.6	276.9	275.4	+2.7	+7.4
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	90.6	90.3	91.2	90.8	+0.3	-0.6
SERVICES........................	324.2	320.8	315.3	312.1	+3.4	+8.9
GOVERNMENT......................	325.3	324.6	325.3	322.3	+0.7	0.0
Federal........................	66.6	66.1	65.0	64.8	+0.5	+1.6
State & Local..................	258.7	258.5	260.3	257.5	+0.2	-1.6
Education.....................	139.8	140.4	142.2	140.2	+0.6	-2.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.2

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date April 26, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	March 1983 Preliminary 3/				February 1983 Revised				March 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,017,800	1,762,300	255,500	12.7	2,004,500	1,743,400	261,100	13.0	1,996,400	1,754,000	242,400	12.1
Bellingham SMSA	50,000	43,000	7,000	14.0	49,500	42,100	7,400	14.9	48,400	41,800	6,600	13.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,200	58,500	5,700	8.9	63,200	57,700	5,500	8.7	60,500	55,100	5,400	8.9
Olympia SMSA	57,700	50,200	7,500	13.0	56,800	49,500	7,300	12.9	55,200	48,300	6,900	12.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	889,300	794,700	94,600	10.6	884,000	789,000	95,000	10.7	877,100	790,200	86,900	9.9
King County	698,500	628,000	70,500	10.1	694,500	623,500	71,000	10.2	689,500	624,500	65,000	9.4
Spokane SMSA	151,600	132,900	18,700	12.3	149,900	130,600	19,300	12.9	151,000	131,700	19,300	12.8
Tacoma SMSA	189,400	164,100	25,300	13.4	188,100	162,200	25,900	13.8	184,000	161,900	22,100	12.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,800	66,200	11,600	14.9	77,900	65,900	12,000	15.4	82,400	72,600	9,800	11.9
Yakima SMSA	81,900	66,800	15,100	18.4	83,500	67,200	16,300	19.5	79,800	66,500	13,300	16.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,660	30,950	6,710	17.8	36,250	29,570	6,680	18.4	37,130	30,600	6,530	17.6
Adams	6,390	5,660	730	11.3	6,870	5,900	970	14.1	6,800	6,090	710	10.4
Asotin	8,140	7,060	1,080	13.3	8,120	6,990	1,130	13.9	7,710	6,780	930	12.1
Clallam	19,390	16,000	3,390	17.5	19,240	15,700	3,540	18.4	19,940	15,950	3,990	20.0
Clark	93,540	83,190	10,350	11.1	94,030	82,670	11,360	12.1	95,200	83,420	11,780	12.4
Columbia	2,360	1,870	490	20.8	2,350	1,770	580	24.7	2,350	2,050	300	12.8
Cowlitz	33,170	27,560	5,610	16.9	33,290	27,320	5,970	17.9	33,360	27,620	5,740	17.2
Ferry	2,350	1,800	550	23.4	2,290	1,790	500	21.8	2,900	2,100	800	27.6
Garfield	1,070	970	100	9.3	1,060	940	120	11.3	1,060	980	80	7.5
Grant	22,980	18,950	4,030	17.5	22,650	18,730	3,920	17.3	22,190	19,020	3,170	14.3
Grays Harbor	31,430	26,310	5,120	16.3	31,870	26,690	5,180	16.3	34,370	28,610	5,760	16.8
Island	14,410	12,960	1,450	10.1	14,320	12,870	1,450	10.1	13,570	12,200	1,370	10.1
Jefferson	6,500	5,660	840	12.9	6,440	5,570	870	13.5	6,320	5,400	920	14.6
Kittitas	10,580	8,800	1,780	16.8	10,440	8,590	1,850	17.7	10,230	8,530	1,700	16.6
Klickitat	7,000	5,270	1,730	24.7	7,170	5,140	2,030	28.3	6,990	5,220	1,770	25.3
Lewis	24,880	20,290	4,590	18.4	24,430	20,120	4,310	17.6	24,240	20,050	4,190	17.3
Lincoln	3,850	3,600	250	6.5	3,810	3,490	320	8.4	4,000	3,650	350	8.8
Mason	10,800	9,170	1,630	15.1	10,750	9,070	1,680	15.6	10,930	9,020	1,910	17.5
Okanogan	16,740	13,010	3,730	22.3	15,230	11,910	3,320	21.8	16,350	12,020	4,330	26.7
Pacific	7,210	5,930	1,280	17.8	7,100	5,840	1,260	17.7	7,540	6,250	1,290	17.1
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,300	950	29.2	3,230	2,160	1,070	33.1	3,310	2,290	1,020	30.8
San Juan	3,230	2,840	390	12.1	3,150	2,760	390	12.4	3,180	2,800	380	11.9
Skagit	32,010	26,270	5,740	17.9	31,560	25,480	6,080	19.3	31,440	26,130	5,310	16.9
Skamania	2,980	2,250	730	24.5	3,160	2,240	920	29.1	3,060	2,210	850	27.8
Stevens	11,740	8,850	2,890	24.6	11,630	8,890	2,740	23.6	11,750	9,130	2,620	22.3
Wahkiakum	1,420	1,310	110	7.7	1,410	1,280	130	9.2	1,250	1,170	80	6.4
Walla Walla	24,740	21,760	2,980	12.0	24,700	21,460	3,240	13.1	24,930	21,930	3,000	12.0
Whitman	15,650	14,920	730	4.7	15,140	14,380	760	5.0	15,440	14,780	660	4.3

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES 1/

May 3, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	March 1983 Preliminary				February 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,043,500	1,790,700	252,800	12.4	2,036,100	1,778,500	257,600	12.7
Bellingham SMSA	50,700	43,700	7,000	13.8	50,300	43,000	7,300	14.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,000	59,400	5,600	8.6	64,200	58,800	5,400	8.4
Olympia SMSA	58,400	51,000	7,400	12.7	57,700	50,500	7,200	12.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	901,000	807,500	93,500	10.4	898,700	804,900	93,800	10.4
King County	707,800	638,100	69,700	9.8	706,200	636,100	70,100	9.9
Spokane SMSA	153,600	135,100	18,500	12.0	152,200	133,200	19,000	12.5
Tacoma SMSA	191,800	166,800	25,000	13.0	191,100	165,500	25,600	13.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,700	67,200	11,500	14.6	79,100	67,200	11,900	15.0
Yakima SMSA	82,800	67,900	14,900	18.0	84,600	68,500	16,100	19.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,090	31,450	6,640	17.4	36,750	30,160	6,590	17.9
Adams	6,980	6,210	770	11.0	6,970	6,020	950	13.6
Asotin	8,240	7,170	1,070	13.0	8,250	7,130	1,120	13.6
Clallam	19,610	16,260	3,350	17.1	19,520	16,020	3,500	17.9
Clark	94,770	84,530	10,240	10.8	95,530	84,330	11,200	11.7
Columbia	2,400	1,910	490	20.4	2,370	1,800	570	24.1
Cowlitz	33,560	28,010	5,550	16.5	33,760	27,870	5,890	17.4
Ferry	2,370	1,830	540	22.8	2,320	1,830	490	21.1
Garfield	1,090	990	100	9.2	1,080	960	120	11.1
Grant	23,250	19,260	3,990	17.2	22,980	19,110	3,870	16.8
Grays Harbor	31,790	26,730	5,060	15.9	32,340	27,230	5,110	15.8
Island	14,610	13,170	1,440	9.9	14,560	13,130	1,430	9.8
Jefferson	6,580	5,750	830	12.6	6,550	5,690	860	13.1
Kittitas	10,710	8,950	1,760	16.4	10,580	8,760	1,820	17.2
Klickitat	7,070	5,360	1,710	24.2	7,260	5,250	2,010	27.7
Lewis	25,160	20,620	4,540	18.0	24,770	20,520	4,250	17.2
Lincoln	3,910	3,660	250	6.4	3,870	3,560	310	8.0
Mason	10,920	9,810	1,610	14.7	10,910	9,250	1,660	15.2
Okanogan	16,920	13,220	3,700	21.9	15,430	12,150	3,280	21.3
Pacific	7,300	6,030	1,270	17.4	7,200	5,950	1,250	17.4
Pend Oreille	3,280	2,340	940	28.7	3,250	2,200	1,050	32.3
San Juan	3,260	2,880	380	11.7	3,200	2,810	390	12.2
Skagit	32,370	26,690	5,680	17.5	31,990	25,990	6,000	18.8
Skamania	3,020	2,290	730	24.2	3,200	2,290	910	28.4
Stevens	11,850	8,990	2,860	24.1	11,770	9,070	2,700	22.9
Wahkiakum	1,440	1,330	110	7.6	1,430	1,300	130	9.1
Walla Walla	25,060	22,110	2,950	11.8	25,080	21,890	3,190	12.7
Whitman	15,880	15,160	720	4.5	15,420	14,670	750	4.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

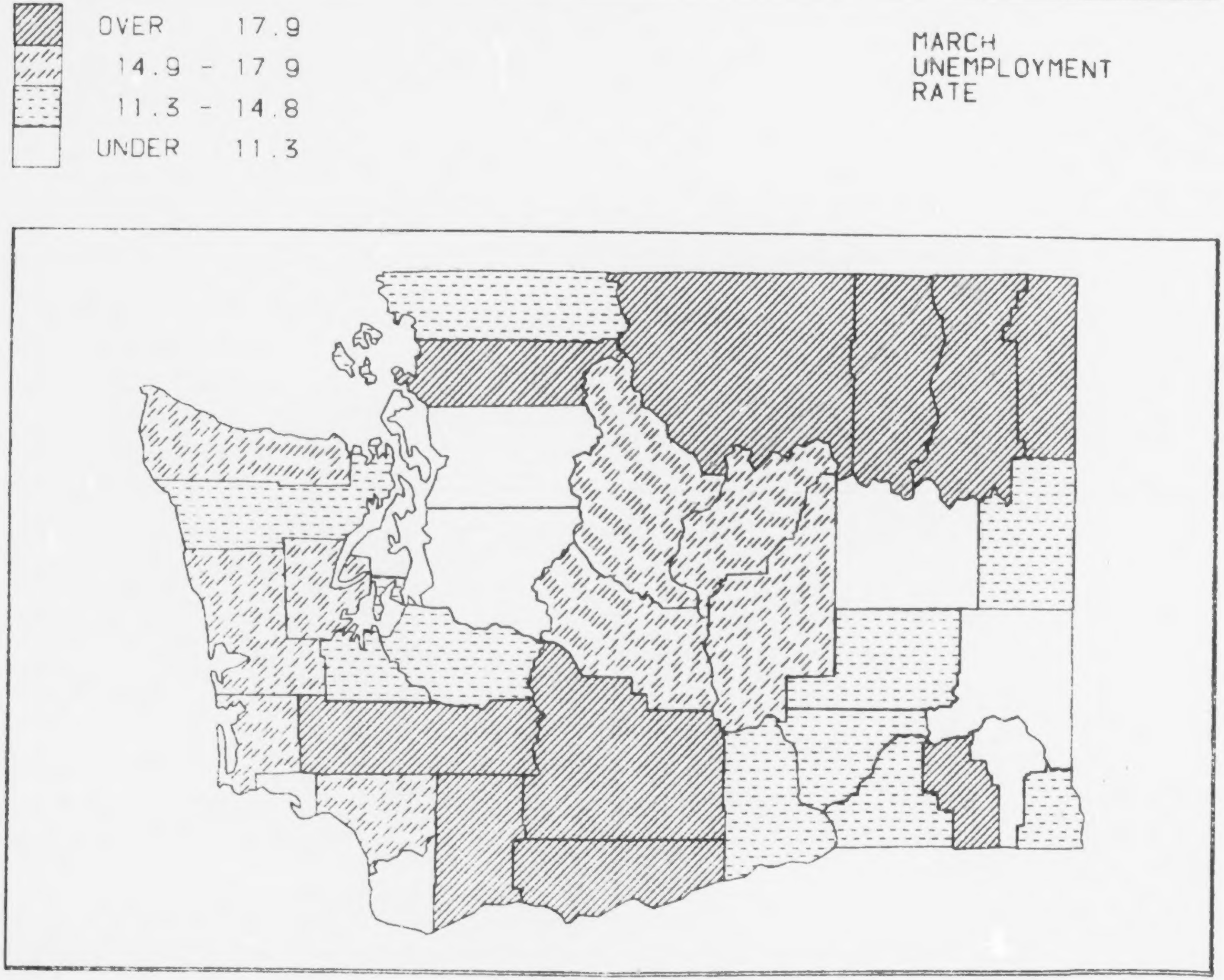
2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Feb. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES..................	171,600	$442.36	$443.52	$427.90	38.6	38.5	38.9	$11.46	$11.52	$11.00
Lumber and wood products..................	36,500	435.10	429.73	400.37	38.1	37.4	36.9	11.42	11.49	10.85
Primary metal industries..................	9,100	532.17	535.52	502.66	40.5	40.8	41.0	13.14	13.15	12.26
Fabricated metal products.................	6,500	495.29	491.60	468.46	40.3	40.0	39.7	12.29	12.29	11.80
Machinery 1/............................	14,700	361.28	353.02	377.23	39.1	38.0	39.5	9.24	9.29	9.55
Transportation equipment..................	39,000	531.98	533.94	525.81	39.7	40.1	41.5	13.40	13.44	12.67
Food and kindred products.................	20,100	340.82	351.07	343.73	35.8	36.8	37.2	9.52	9.54	9.24
Chemicals and allied products............	4,500	508.22	493.38	464.39	42.6	41.6	41.5	11.93	11.86	11.19
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction..............................	52,000	650.45	662.82	625.14	35.7	36.2	35.6	18.22	18.31	17.56
Wholesale and retail trade................	235,200	310.08	310.54	298.22	34.0	34.2	34.2	9.12	9.08	8.72

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.



MARCH
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

▨ OVER 17.9
▧ 14.9 - 17 9
☰ 11.3 - 14.8
☐ UNDER 11.3

7/11/83

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
Research & Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-5142

in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 5

May 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor force developments in April continued to indicate that economic recovery is underway in Washington State. Total employment rose 29,700 between March and April and in the latter month was up 27,200 over the year. Total unemployment fell from a revised 251,800 and 12.5 percent in March to 234,000 and 11.5 percent in April. Despite the decline, the jobless rate remained excessive, but April was the first month since 1979 in which the rate was below its year-earlier level. The unemployment rate in April 1982 was 11.9 percent.

Job gains in the March-April period benefited from the beginning of the asparagus harvest and increased pre-harvest work on other crops which furnished hundreds of additional jobs in eastern Washington.

Nonfarm employment posted a statewide gain of 15,200 over the month. The largest expansions were credited to lumber, canning, construction and the trade and service industries. Aerospace payrolls, however, continued to decline.

	Apr. 1982*	Mar. 1982*	Apr. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,031,800	2,019,900	2,010,200
Employment	1,797,800	1,768,100	1,770,600
Unemployment	234,000	251,800	239,600
State Rate	11.5	12.5	11.9
National Civilian Rate	10.0	10.8	9.2

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment declined in most areas of the state between March and April. Compared with the reduction of a full point, statewide, the rate in the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area fell only four-tenths of a point, from 10.5 to 10.1. Further layoffs in aerospace evidently prevented any greater improvement in Seattle. Claims for unemployment benefits under the state regular entitlement program from former aerospace workers living in King and Snohomish counties increased from 3,610 to 4,002 between March and April. In the state's other major metropolitan areas, the unemployment rate in the Spokane area tumbled from 12.2 to 10.8 percent over the month. The recall of some unemployed aluminum workers was a factor in reducing unemployment in Spokane. The jobless rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area dropped from 13.1 to 12.3 percent. Regular entitlement unemployment claims from Pierce County construction workers fell over 500 between March and April. A number of the construction workers terminated on the Satsop nuclear project at the end of May, however, live in the Tacoma area.

The decline in the unemployment rates of some counties where lumber or agriculture is the major industry was substantial in April. The jobless rate in Lewis County fell from 18.2 to 15.0 percent, Grays Harbor's rate dropped from 16.1 to 14.4 percent and the rate in Pacific County moved down to 14.7 percent from 17.6 percent in March. East of the Cascades, the unemployment rate in Yakima County fell from 18.0 to 15.2 percent, Grant County's rate dropped from 17.1 to 12.3 percent, while the rate in Walla Walla County tumbled from 12.0 to 9.6 percent.

Unemployment was lower this April than in April 1982 in most areas of the state. Major exceptions were the Seattle-Everett, Tacoma and Richland-Kennewick-Pasco metropolitan areas. The jobless rates in the Seattle-Everett and Tacoma areas rose because of substantial layoffs in aerospace. Seattle's rate moved up from 9.8 percent in April 1982 to 10.1 percent in April 1983. Tacoma's rate rose from 11.6 to 12.3 percent over the year. In the Tri-Cities area the unemployment rate jumped from 11.7 to 13.2 percent over the year because of fewer construction jobs on nuclear power projects.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment rose 2,300 between March and April with the largest growth occurring in canning, lumber and aluminum. Employment at canneries rose 1,900 over the month. Most of the new jobs were at eastern Washington plants which were processing asparagus. Lumber employment rose 900 in April as demand from the homebuilding industry encouraged the industry to expand. Claims data indicated the expansion continued into May. The number of claimants under the regular state program from workers last employed in the lumber industry fell from 5,124 in the week ending

March 12, 1983 to 3,668 in the week ending April 16, 1983, down 1,456, and then to 2,684 for the week ending May 14, 1983, down 984. Benefit exhaustions, of course, accounted for some of the decline.

Aluminum employment rose 400 in April which was the first gain for the industry since 1981. The availability of low cost electric power from B.P.A. was a factor in the expansion as was the increasing demand for aluminum. Major markets for aluminum are the homebuilding and automotive industries. Fortunately, both of these industries are now expanding. Pulp and paper employment rose 200 from March. While the gain was relatively small, it was the first increase in the industry since July 1982.

On the negative side, aerospace payrolls dropped 1,100 in April while layoffs in shipbuilding resulted in a loss of 600 in other transportation equipment.

The over-the-year comparison in manufacturing continued in the loss column with payrolls down 12,800. Most of the drop was in aerospace which fell 10,700. Other sizable cutbacks occurred in primary metals (down 2,000), machinery (down 2,300), and other transportation equipment, down 1,600. Partially offsetting these losses were over-the-year gains of 3,800 in lumber, 600 in other durable goods (mainly instruments), and 600 in chemicals.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment moved up 3,700 in April with new housing starts accounting for much of the growth. Over the year, construction employment was little changed (up 200) even though the number of workers employed on nuclear power plants was higher one year ago. The near-term outlook for construction, however, is clouded by the uncertain fate of WNP#3 at Satsop. Approximately 1,300 construction workers were terminated at the end of May because the Washington Public Power Supply System lacks the funds to complete the nuclear plant. The plant was 75 percent complete.

Trade employment rose 5,300 in April and was up 5,700 over the year. Restaurants posted the largest over-the-month increase in trade, but higher employment was also reported by building material stores, at gasoline service stations, and general merchandise stores. Most segments of trade added employees over the year. Employment in the services group advanced 2,100 from March and at mid-April was up 9,400 over the year. Agricultural services and miscellaneous business services (especially income tax preparation) accounted for the major increase over the month. Health services were credited with the largest over-the-year gain.

Other changes in April included an increase of 900 in transportation and public utilities and 800 in finance, insurance and real estate. Government civilian payrolls were unchanged as a gain of 300 on the Federal level was offset by a drop of 300 in state and local government employment. There was little over-the-year change in transportation-utilities, finance-insurance-real estate, or government.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Apr. 1983 (Prel.)	Mar. 1983 (Rev.)	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Change Mar. 83 to Apr. 83	Change Apr. 82 to Apr. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,575.8	1,560.6	1,572.7	1,567.8	+15.2	+3.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING..............	278.3	276.0	291.1	292.0	+2.3	-12.8
Durable Goods....................	194.8	194.7	207.8	208.6	+0.1	-13.0
Lumber & Wood Products..........	41.6	40.7	4/37.6	38.4	+0.9	+3.6
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	+0.1	+0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	0.0	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.5	12.0	4/14.5	4/14.7	+0.5	-2.0
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.2	7.8	9.0	9.2	+0.4	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products......	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.9	+0.1	-0.7
Machinery......................	26.1	26.0	26.4	28.6	+0.1	-2.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.6	15.6	17.7	17.7	0.0	-2.1
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment.......	83.5	85.2	95.8	96.5	-1.7	-12.3
Aerospace.....................	66.4	67.5	77.1	77.8	-1.1	-10.7
Other Transp. Equipment.......	17.1	17.7	18.7	18.7	-0.6	-1.6
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	13.0	12.9	12.4	11.9	+0.1	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.................	83.5	81.3	83.3	83.2	+2.2	+0.2
Food & Kindred Products........	30.0	28.1	30.0	29.9	+1.9	0.0
Canned & Preserved Foods......	10.7	8.8	10.0	9.4	+1.9	+0.7
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	0.0	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products........	15.7	15.5	15.9	16.2	+0.2	-0.2
Printing & Publishing..........	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	-0.1	-0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.3	+0.1	+0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	+0.1	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING...............	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....................	76.1	72.4	75.9	75.2	+3.7	+0.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	88.6	87.7	4/88.9	88.2	+0.9	-0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	387.1	381.8	381.4	377.5	+5.3	+5.7
Wholesale Trade..................	97.7	97.3	100.5	100.6	+0.4	-2.8
Retail Trade.....................	289.4	284.5	280.9	276.9	+4.9	+8.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	91.2	90.4	90.6	91.2	+0.8	+0.6
SERVICES.........................	326.1	324.0	4/316.7	315.3	+2.1	+9.4
GOVERNMENT.......................	325.4	325.4	325.0	325.3	0.0	+0.4
Federal..........................	66.8	66.5	65.5	65.0	+0.3	+1.3
State & Local....................	258.6	258.9	259.5	260.3	-0.3	-0.9
Education.......................	139.4	139.5	141.4	142.2	-0.1	-2.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	-1.7

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date May 31, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	April 1983 Preliminary 3/				March 1983 Revised				April 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,030,600	1,797,800	232,800	11.5	2,021,300	1,768,100	253,200	12.5	2,010,200	1,770,600	239,600	11.9
Bellingham SMSA	50,100	43,700	6,400	12.8	50,000	43,000	7,000	14.0	48,800	42,400	6,400	13.1
Bremerton SMSA	64,600	59,400	5,200	8.0	63,700	58,400	5,300	8.3	61,000	55,800	5,200	8.5
Olympia SMSA	57,800	51,300	6,500	11.2	58,100	50,600	7,500	12.9	55,300	48,700	6,600	11.9
Seattle-Everett SMSA	890,800	801,200	89,600	10.1	888,600	794,900	93,700	10.5	877,700	791,700	86,000	9.8
King County	699,900	633,200	66,700	9.5	698,200	628,200	70,000	10.0	690,000	625,700	64,300	9.3
Spokane SMSA	152,400	136,000	16,400	10.8	151,100	132,600	18,500	12.2	152,300	134,100	18,200	12.0
Tacoma SMSA	190,600	167,100	23,500	12.3	189,600	164,700	24,900	13.1	184,200	162,900	21,300	11.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,000	68,600	10,400	13.2	78,200	66,600	11,600	14.8	82,700	73,000	9,700	11.7
Yakima SMSA	85,300	72,300	13,000	15.2	84,600	69,400	15,200	18.0	83,500	69,200	14,300	17.1
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,440	31,280	6,160	16.5	37,600	30,940	6,660	17.7	37,280	30,810	6,470	17.4
Adams	7,640	6,910	730	9.6	6,990	6,200	790	11.3	7,190	6,620	570	7.9
Asotin	8,320	7,250	1,070	12.9	8,150	7,030	1,080	13.2	7,950	6,970	930	12.3
Clallam	19,950	16,300	3,650	18.3	19,450	16,070	3,380	17.4	20,860	16,260	4,600	22.1
Clark	93,360	84,350	9,010	9.7	93,920	83,510	10,410	11.1	95,310	83,350	11,960	12.5
Columbia	3,100	2,730	370	11.9	2,430	1,930	500	20.6	2,770	2,500	270	9.7
Cowlitz	33,300	28,350	4,950	14.9	33,190	27,650	5,540	16.7	33,500	27,480	6,020	18.0
Ferry	2,400	1,880	520	21.7	2,370	1,820	550	23.2	2,640	1,830	810	30.7
Garfield	1,170	1,070	100	8.5	1,090	990	100	9.2	1,120	1,030	90	8.0
Grant	24,020	21,060	2,960	12.3	23,240	19,260	3,980	17.1	23,030	20,150	2,880	12.5
Grays Harbor	31,350	26,830	4,520	14.4	31,470	26,410	5,060	16.1	34,670	28,470	6,200	17.9
Island	14,900	13,370	1,530	10.3	14,350	12,940	1,410	9.8	13,900	12,560	1,340	9.6
Jefferson	6,540	5,840	700	10.7	6,560	5,730	830	12.7	6,360	5,520	840	13.2
Kittitas	10,660	8,920	1,740	16.3	10,570	8,810	1,760	16.7	10,300	8,590	1,710	16.6
Klickitat	7,070	5,680	1,390	19.7	7,050	5,320	1,730	24.5	7,400	5,520	1,880	25.4
Lewis	24,720	21,010	3,710	15.0	24,910	20,370	4,540	18.2	24,820	20,670	4,150	16.7
Lincoln	4,120	3,910	210	5.1	3,910	3,660	250	6.4	4,130	3,830	300	7.3
Mason	10,930	9,470	1,460	13.4	10,800	9,190	1,610	14.9	10,960	9,330	1,630	14.9
Okanogan	15,850	12,500	3,350	21.1	16,660	13,050	3,610	21.7	16,100	11,920	4,180	26.0
Pacific	7,330	6,250	1,080	14.7	7,230	5,960	1,270	17.6	7,700	6,340	1,360	17.7
Pend Oreille	3,090	2,240	850	27.5	3,180	2,210	970	30.5	3,250	2,320	930	28.6
San Juan	3,380	3,040	340	10.1	3,250	2,860	390	12.0	3,130	2,810	320	10.2
Skagit	31,830	26,620	5,210	16.4	31,940	26,310	5,630	17.6	32,030	26,780	5,250	16.4
Skamania	2,970	2,340	630	21.2	3,020	2,290	730	24.2	3,260	2,360	900	27.6
Stevens	11,470	9,070	2,400	20.9	11,730	8,850	2,880	24.6	11,910	9,260	2,650	22.3
Wahkiakum	1,440	1,330	110	7.6	1,440	1,320	120	8.3	1,440	1,320	120	8.3
Walla Walla	25,740	23,260	2,480	9.6	25,210	22,180	3,030	12.0	25,400	22,600	2,800	11.0
Whitman	16,140	15,570	570	3.5	15,770	15,040	730	4.6	15,630	15,010	620	4.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

May 31, 1983
Benchmark 1982

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 1983 Preliminary				March 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,042,000	1,807,800	234,200	11.5	2,045,800	1,796,000	249,800	12.2
Bellingham SMSA	50,300	43,900	6,400	12.7	50,600	43,700	6,900	13.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,900	59,700	5,200	8.0	64,600	59,300	5,300	8.2
Olympia SMSA	58,100	51,500	6,600	11.4	58,800	51,400	7,400	12.6
Seattle-Everett SMSA	895,700	805,600	90,100	10.1	900,000	807,500	92,500	10.3
King County	703,800	636,700	67,100	9.5	707,200	638,100	69,100	9.8
Spokane SMSA	153,200	136,700	16,500	10.8	152,900	134,700	18,200	11.9
Tacoma SMSA	191,600	168,000	23,600	12.3	191,900	167,300	24,600	12.8
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,400	68,900	10,500	13.2	79,100	67,700	11,400	14.4
Yakima SMSA	85,800	72,700	13,100	15.3	85,500	70,500	15,000	17.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,650	31,460	6,190	16.4	37,990	31,420	6,570	17.3
Adams	7,630	6,950	730	9.5	7,070	6,290	780	11.0
Asotin	8,370	7,290	1,080	12.9	8,260	7,200	1,060	12.8
Clallam	20,060	16,390	3,670	18.3	19,660	16,330	3,330	16.9
Clark	93,880	84,820	9,060	9.7	95,100	84,830	10,270	10.8
Columbia	3,120	2,750	370	11.9	2,450	1,960	490	20.0
Cowlitz	33,490	28,510	4,980	14.9	33,550	28,090	5,460	16.3
Ferry	2,410	1,890	520	21.6	2,390	1,850	540	22.6
Garfield	1,170	1,070	100	8.5	1,110	1,010	100	9.0
Grant	24,160	21,180	2,980	12.3	23,500	19,570	3,930	16.7
Grays Harbor	31,530	26,980	4,550	14.4	31,830	26,830	5,000	15.7
Island	14,990	13,450	1,540	10.3	14,530	13,140	1,390	9.6
Jefferson	6,580	5,880	700	10.6	6,640	5,820	820	12.3
Kittitas	10,720	8,970	1,750	16.3	10,690	8,950	1,740	16.3
Klickitat	7,110	5,710	1,400	19.7	7,120	5,410	1,710	24.0
Lewis	24,850	21,120	3,730	15.0	25,170	20,690	4,480	17.8
Lincoln	4,160	3,940	220	5.3	3,970	3,720	250	6.3
Mason	11,000	9,530	1,470	13.4	10,930	9,340	1,590	14.5
Okanogan	15,930	12,570	3,360	21.1	16,810	13,250	3,560	21.2
Pacific	7,380	6,290	1,090	14.8	7,310	6,050	1,260	17.2
Pend Oreille	3,110	2,250	860	27.7	3,200	2,250	950	29.7
San Juan	3,400	3,060	340	10.0	3,300	2,910	390	11.8
Skagit	32,010	26,770	5,240	16.4	32,290	26,730	5,560	17.2
Skamania	2,990	2,350	640	21.4	3,050	2,330	720	23.6
Stevens	11,530	9,120	2,410	20.9	11,830	8,990	2,840	24.0
Wahkiakum	1,450	1,340	110	7.6	1,460	1,340	120	8.2
Walla Walla	25,880	23,390	2,490	9.6	25,520	22,530	2,990	11.7
Whitman	16,230	15,660	570	3.5	16,000	15,280	720	4.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

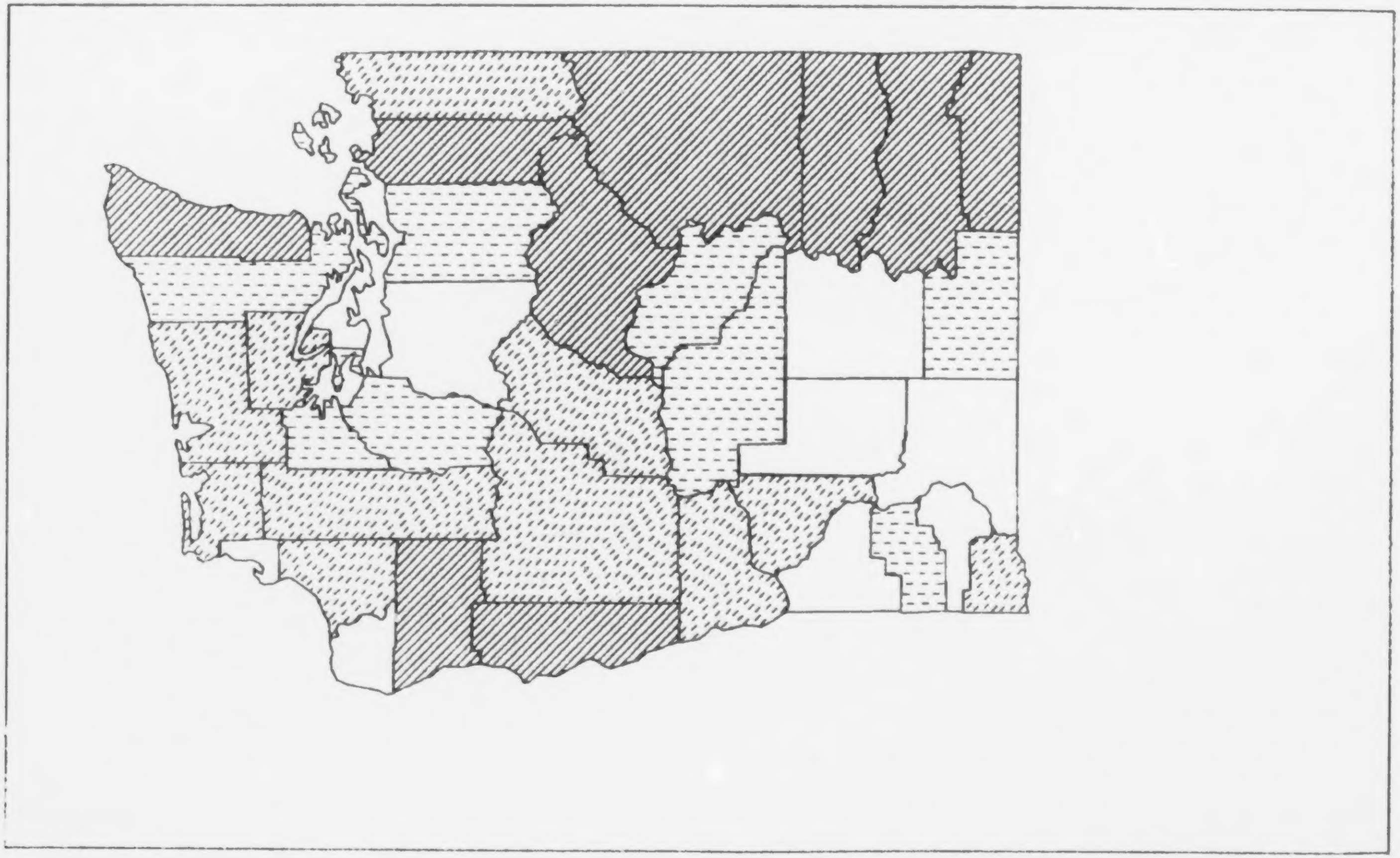
ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Mar. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...............	171,600	$443.89	$442.36	$423.17	38.7	38.6	38.4	$11.47	$11.46	$11.02
Lumber and wood products.................	27,600	428.27	435.10	387.00	37.8	38.1	36.0	11.33	11.42	10.75
Primary metal industries.................	9,300	560.95	532.76	505.10	42.4	40.7	40.8	13.23	13.09	12.38
Fabricated metal products................	6,400	502.14	495.29	465.31	40.3	40.3	39.4	12.46	12.29	11.81
Machinery 1/.............................	14,700	360.58	361.23	382.20	38.4	39.1	39.0	9.39	9.24	9.80
Transportation equipment.................	37,300	537.94	531.98	519.94	39.7	39.7	41.2	13.55	13.40	12.62
Food and kindred products................	19,900	349.23	340.82	341.33	36.8	35.8	36.9	9.49	9.52	9.25
Chemicals and allied products............	4,700	499.51	508.22	452.17	41.8	42.6	40.3	11.95	11.93	11.22
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.............................	53,400	665.02	650.45	642.70	36.3	35.7	36.6	18.32	18.22	17.56
Wholesale and retail trade...............	236,300	311.78	310.08	299.54	34.0	34.0	34.0	9.17	9.12	8.81

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

▨ OVER 16.3
▩ 12.8 - 16.3
▤ 10.1 - 12.7
☐ UNDER 10.1

APRIL
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE



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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 6 June 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor market conditions continued to improve between April and May. Total employment advanced 14,800 over the month as economic recovery augmented seasonal growth. Total unemployment fell from 230,500 and 11.4 percent of the labor force in April to 229,200 and 11.2 percent in May. Although unemployment remains excessive, the state's economy has improved over the past 12 months. Between May 1982 and May 1983, total employment advanced 22,700, while total unemployment declined 14,100. The jobless rate was 12.0 percent in May 1982 versus 11.2 percent this May.

Approximately one-half of the job gain between April and May was in agriculture, while nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 4,900. A number of labor disputes in durable goods manufacturing and further layoffs in aerospace limited the expansion. The labor disputes were settled by mid-June, but 1,400 manufacturing workers were involved in May. Aerospace employment was cut an additional 1,200 in May.

	May 1983*	Apr. 1983*	May 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,041,200	2,027,700	2,032,600
Employment	1,812,000	1,797,200	1,789,300
Unemployment	229,200	230,500	243,300
State Rate	11.2	11.4	12.0
National Civilian Rate	9.8	10.0	9.1

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

On the positive side, employment expanded in lumber-wood products, food products, aluminum and chemicals. Major gains in the nonmanufacturing industries occurred in construction, government and retail trade.

Nonagricultural employment was up 3,200 between May 1982 and 1983. The largest over-the-year gains were credited to services (up 9,400), retail trade (up 7,500), and lumber (up 3,600). Unfortunately, these gains were partially offset by layoffs in aerospace. Aerospace employment fell 10,900 over the year.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The most significant reason for the improving employment climate in the state is the recovery underway in the national economy and national demand for products manufactured in this state. Fortunately the recovery in the national economy continues to perk along at a faster pace than almost anyone thought likely. The national Index of Leading Economic Indicators was up in May for its eleventh consecutive increase. Leading indicators with favorable changes included:

Weekly Initial claims for state unemployment insurance,
Manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods,
Net business formations,
Contracts and orders for plant and equipment,
Building permits,
Stock prices,
Money supply.

The building permits index is a key indicator for Washington State since lumber is the state's second largest manufacturing industry and approximately one-half of all lumber and plywood produced is used in new home construction. National permits for housing units in May were at a seasonal adjusted annual rate of 1,622,000 million units, which was 71 percent higher than the year-earlier rate of 951,000 units.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

While the overall trend in unemployment was down in May, the improvement mainly occurred in lumber and agricultural areas. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, however, the unemployment rate rose from 10.0 to 10.2 percent between April and May because of further reductions in aerospace employment. The jobless rate in the adjoining Tacoma Metropolitan Area also edged up over the month, from 12.2 to 12.3 percent. Many Tacoma residents commute to aerospace jobs in the Seattle area.

Among the state's agricultural areas, employment generally rose much more than unemployment declined. The unemployment rate in Yakima County fell from 15.2 percent in April to 14.5 percent in May. Employment advanced 3,200, but unemployment fell only 200. Many agricultural jobs were filled by new entrants to the labor force or by residents of other states--migrant farm workers. In the Tri-Cities area, the jobless rate rose from 13.2 to 13.5 percent between April and May. Increased agricultural activity boosted employment 800, but that was not sufficient to accommodate the surge of workers looking for jobs and unemployment rose 400.

In Clallam County both the lumber and pulp-paper industries were improving in May, and the area's unemployment rate fell from 18.2 to 14.4 percent over the month. The jobless rate in Grays Harbor County fell a full percentage point because of improving lumber markets. The April rate was 14.4 percent and the May rate was 13.4 percent. April-May changes in the unemployment rates of some other lumber counties included: Lewis, 15.1 to 14.2 percent; Mason, 13.2 to 12.7 percent; Okanogan, 21.2 to 17.9 percent; and Pacific, 14.6 to 14.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

A number of manufacturing industries posted gains between April and May, but the new jobs were not sufficient to offset losses resulting from labor disputes and further retrenchment in aerospace. The labor disputes were settled by mid-June, but 1,400 manufacturing workers were involved in strikes in May. Aerospace employment was cut an additional 1,200 in May. Because of these adverse developments, total manufacturing employment fell 1,400 from April to May.

On the positive side, lumber employment advanced 500 as demand continued strong for lumber because of recovery in the homebuilding industry. Canneries also added 500 workers in May as work on the asparagus crop was nearing its peak. Growing demand for aluminum from the automobile and construction industries and lower electric rates for surplus power from the Bonneville Power Administration encouraged aluminum plants to add 300 workers in May. Aluminum employment rose 300 in the previous month also. Chemicals employment posted a gain of 300 in May too; this increase was centered in the Tri-Cities area.

Approximately 500 of the 900 drop in nonelectrical machinery over the month resulted from a labor dispute. The remaining loss occurred because of the completion of a large contract. Over 500 of the 800 loss in other transportation equipment (rail cars, trailers, trucks) resulted from a strike also. Fabricated metals employment dropped 200 in May, but 400 workers were out on strike in that industry.

Over the year, manufacturing employment in the state was down 13,700. Aerospace, down 10,900, accounted for nearly 80 percent of the loss. A number of other industries also had lower employment than a year ago, but unlike aerospace, their losses were generally narrowing because of the improving economic climate. Some industries are now showing higher employment than in May 1982. Manufacturing industries with year-to-year gains include lumber (up 3,600), furniture (up 400), other durable goods--instruments (up 800), and chemicals (up 800).

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment rose 1,700 from mid-April to mid-May. Gains resulted from an expansion in home building, commercial projects and street and highway construction. While further growth is anticipated, construction employment in June will reflect the shutdown of work on WNP #3 at Satsop. Work on the nuclear power plant was terminated because of a lack of funds. The project employed 3,000 construction workers.

Trade employment posted a strong 3,500 gain in May with wholesalers adding 500 workers, and retail outlets hiring 3,000. Changes were largely seasonal in nature. The major expansion on the retail level occurred at restaurants and food stands, where mild spring weather encouraged more tourist business. Gasoline stations also added workers for the same reason. Building material and garden stores reported higher payrolls as usual for this time of the year. Food stores hired additional workers, but department stores trimmed employment; both were following normal seasonal patterns.

Civilian government employment rose 1,500 from April to May with 400 new jobs on the Federal level and an additional 1,100 on the state and local level. Most of the new government jobs were seasonal positions at parks and forests and in other outdoor-type activities.

Services employment declined slightly in May, down 300. Minor gains were reported for a number of service activities, but these were more than offset by seasonal cutbacks at firms which prepare income tax returns for individuals and businesses.

The major over-the-year gains in nonmanufacturing employment were credited to services, up 9,400, and retail trade, up 7,500. Nearly all segments in retail trade contributed to the growth. Health services was credited with the largest year-to-year increase in services.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	May. 1983 (Prel.)	Apr. 1983 (Rev.)	May. 1982	Apr. 1982	Change Apr. 83 to May. 83	Change May. 82 to May. 83
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,041.2	2,027.7	2,032.6	2,010.2	+13.5	+8.6
EMPLOYMENT.....................	1,812.0	1,797.2	1,789.3	1,770.6	+14.8	+22.7
UNEMPLOYMENT....................	229.2	230.5	243.3	239.6	-1.3	-14.1
Percent of Labor Force........	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.9	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	May. 1983 (Prel.)	Apr. 1983 (Rev.)	May. 1982	Apr. 1982	Change Apr. 83 to May. 83	Change May. 82 to May. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,580.2	1,575.3	1,577.0	1,572.7	+4.9	+3.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.............	276.6	278.0	290.3	291.1	-1.4	-13.7
Durable Goods..................	192.2	194.5	205.6	207.8	-2.3	-13.4
Lumber & Wood Products.........	42.1	41.6	38.5	5/37.8	+0.5	+3.6
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	+0.1	+0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	+0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.7	12.5	5/14.1	5/14.5	+0.2	-1.4
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.4	8.1	8.9	9.0	+0.3	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products......	5/8.9	5/9.1	10.0	10.0	-0.2	-1.1
Machinery.....................	5/25.1	5/26.1	27.8	28.4	-1.0	-2.7
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	5/14.8	5/15.7	17.2	17.7	-0.9	-2.4
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment.......	5/81.3	83.3	94.2	95.8	-2.0	-12.9
Aerospace.....................	65.2	66.4	76.1	77.1	-1.2	-10.9
Other Transp. Equipment.......	5/16.1	16.9	18.1	18.7	-0.8	-2.0
Other Durable Goods 3/.........	13.0	13.0	12.2	12.4	0.0	+0.8
Nondurable Goods................	84.4	83.5	84.7	83.3	+0.9	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products........	30.5	30.0	31.4	30.0	+0.5	-0.9
Canned & Preserved Foods......	11.2	10.7	11.3	10.0	+0.5	-0.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	+0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products........	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	-0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing..........	15.7	15.6	15.9	15.9	+0.1	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.3	+0.3	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 4/......	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	0.0	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING..............	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	-0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION....................	77.7	76.0	76.7	75.9	+1.7	+1.0
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	88.6	88.7	5/89.1	5/88.9	-0.1	-0.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	389.9	386.4	384.7	381.4	+3.5	+5.2
Wholesale Trade................	98.1	97.6	100.4	100.5	+0.5	-2.3
Retail Trade...................	291.8	288.8	284.3	280.9	+3.0	+7.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	91.3	91.2	90.8	90.6	+0.1	+0.5
SERVICES........................	325.8	326.1	5/316.4	5/316.7	-0.3	+9.4
GOVERNMENT......................	327.5	326.0	325.8	325.0	+1.5	+1.7
Federal........................	67.3	66.9	66.0	65.5	+0.4	+1.3
State & Local..................	260.2	259.1	259.6	259.5	+1.1	+0.4
Education.....................	140.3	139.7	141.4	141.4	+0.6	-1.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	+1.1	+1.0

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

4/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

5/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date June 28, 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	May 1983 Preliminary 3/				April 1983 Revised				May 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,041,200	1,812,000	229,200	11.2	2,027,700	1,797,200	230,500	11.4	2,032,600	1,789,300	243,300	12.0
Bellingham SMSA	50,000	44,100	5,900	11.8	49,900	43,600	6,300	12.6	49,300	43,200	6,100	12.4
Bremerton SMSA	64,500	59,400	5,100	7.9	64,200	59,200	5,000	7.8	61,700	56,300	5,400	8.8
Olympia SMSA	58,100	51,700	6,400	11.0	58,100	51,600	6,500	11.2	56,100	49,200	6,900	12.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	893,300	802,200	91,100	10.2	889,700	800,900	88,800	10.0	885,100	794,400	90,700	10.2
King County	700,500	633,900	66,600	9.5	699,100	632,900	66,200	9.5	694,500	627,800	66,700	9.6
Spokane SMSA	153,600	137,700	15,900	10.4	152,500	136,400	16,100	10.6	153,800	135,400	18,400	12.0
Tacoma SMSA	190,400	166,900	23,500	12.3	189,600	166,500	23,100	12.2	185,800	162,800	23,000	12.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	80,000	69,200	10,800	13.5	78,800	68,400	10,400	13.2	85,200	72,900	12,300	14.4
Yakima SMSA	88,300	75,500	12,800	14.5	85,300	72,300	13,000	15.2	85,900	71,800	14,100	16.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,230	31,160	6,070	16.3	37,480	31,340	6,140	16.4	37,290	30,680	6,610	17.7
Adams	8,220	7,250	970	11.8	7,660	6,940	720	9.4	7,730	7,060	670	8.7
Asotin	8,270	7,310	960	11.6	8,170	7,120	1,050	12.9	8,150	7,010	1,140	14.0
Clallam	19,410	16,620	2,790	14.4	20,030	16,390	3,640	18.2	19,980	16,630	3,350	16.8
Clark	93,290	84,510	8,780	9.4	93,180	84,120	9,060	9.7	96,010	84,390	11,620	12.1
Columbia	3,640	3,370	270	7.4	3,070	2,730	340	11.1	3,530	3,290	240	6.8
Cowlitz	33,040	28,030	5,010	15.2	33,130	28,240	4,890	14.8	33,190	28,020	5,170	15.6
Ferry	2,540	2,030	510	20.1	2,430	1,900	530	21.8	2,660	1,940	720	27.1
Garfield	1,210	1,110	100	8.3	1,160	1,070	90	7.8	1,210	1,120	90	7.4
Grant	25,850	22,830	3,020	11.7	24,610	21,660	2,950	12.0	24,790	21,720	3,070	12.4
Grays Harbor	31,210	27,020	4,190	13.4	31,210	26,710	4,500	14.4	34,410	29,370	5,040	14.6
Island	15,100	13,600	1,500	9.9	14,810	13,350	1,460	9.9	14,260	12,950	1,310	9.2
Jefferson	6,760	6,110	650	9.6	6,560	5,870	690	10.5	6,470	5,690	780	12.1
Kittitas	10,490	9,030	1,460	13.9	10,630	8,910	1,720	16.2	10,330	8,670	1,660	16.1
Klickitat	7,190	6,090	1,100	15.3	7,130	5,740	1,390	19.5	7,630	5,910	1,720	22.5
Lewis	24,700	21,200	3,500	14.2	24,670	20,950	3,720	15.1	25,470	20,830	4,640	18.2
Lincoln	4,370	4,160	210	4.8	4,150	3,930	220	5.3	4,510	4,210	300	6.7
Mason	10,720	9,360	1,360	12.7	10,830	9,400	1,430	13.2	10,860	9,320	1,540	14.2
Okanogan	15,670	12,870	2,800	17.9	15,830	12,480	3,350	21.2	15,940	12,340	3,600	22.6
Pacific	7,340	6,290	1,050	14.3	7,210	6,160	1,050	14.6	7,690	6,450	1,240	16.1
Pend Oreille	3,110	2,380	730	23.5	3,130	2,280	850	27.2	3,390	2,460	930	27.4
San Juan	3,510	3,190	320	9.1	3,390	3,050	340	10.0	3,270	2,990	280	8.6
Skagit	32,040	27,120	4,920	15.4	31,590	26,500	5,090	16.1	31,950	27,260	4,690	14.7
Skamania	2,910	2,360	550	18.9	2,990	2,340	650	21.7	3,060	2,280	780	25.5
Stevens	11,530	9,390	2,140	18.6	11,420	9,040	2,380	20.8	12,140	9,660	2,480	20.4
Wahkiakum	1,440	1,340	100	6.9	1,440	1,330	110	7.6	1,440	1,350	90	6.3
Walla Walla	26,230	24,210	2,020	7.7	25,660	23,220	2,440	9.5	26,440	24,210	2,230	8.4
Whitman	15,920	15,330	590	3.7	16,110	15,540	570	3.5	16,220	15,600	620	3.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

July 6, 1983
Benchmark 1982

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 1983 Preliminary 3/				April 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,029,000	1,803,800	225,200	11.1	2,038,100	1,807,200	230,900	11.3
Bellingham SMSA	49,700	43,900	5,800	11.7	50,100	43,800	6,300	12.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,100	59,100	5,000	7.8	64,500	59,500	5,000	7.8
Olympia SMSA	57,700	51,400	6,300	10.9	58,400	51,900	6,500	11.1
Seattle-Everett SMSA	888,100	798,600	89,500	10.1	894,200	805,300	88,900	9.9
King County	696,600	631,100	65,500	9.4	702,700	636,400	66,300	9.4
Spokane SMSA	152,800	137,100	15,700	10.3	153,300	137,200	16,100	10.5
Tacoma SMSA	189,300	166,200	23,100	12.2	190,600	167,500	23,100	12.1
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,500	68,900	10,600	13.3	79,200	68,800	10,400	13.1
Yakima SMSA	87,800	75,200	12,600	14.4	85,700	72,700	13,000	15.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,980	31,020	5,960	16.1	37,670	31,520	6,150	16.3
Adams	8,170	7,220	950	11.6	7,700	6,980	720	9.4
Asotin	8,230	7,280	950	11.5	8,210	7,160	1,050	12.8
Clallam	19,280	16,540	2,740	14.2	20,130	16,480	3,650	18.1
Clark	92,760	84,130	8,630	9.3	93,670	84,590	9,080	9.7
Columbia	3,620	3,350	270	7.5	3,080	2,740	340	11.0
Cowlitz	32,820	27,900	4,920	15.0	33,290	28,400	4,890	14.7
Ferry	2,520	2,020	500	19.8	2,440	1,910	530	21.7
Garfield	1,210	1,110	100	8.3	1,160	1,070	90	7.8
Grant	25,690	22,730	2,960	11.5	24,730	21,780	2,950	11.9
Grays Harbor	31,020	26,900	4,120	13.3	31,370	26,860	4,510	14.4
Island	15,010	13,540	1,470	9.8	14,890	13,420	1,470	9.9
Jefferson	6,720	6,080	640	9.5	6,590	5,900	690	10.5
Kittitas	10,420	8,990	1,430	13.7	10,680	8,960	1,720	16.1
Klickitat	7,150	6,060	1,090	15.2	7,170	5,770	1,400	19.5
Lewis	24,540	21,100	3,440	14.0	24,800	21,070	3,730	15.0
Lincoln	4,350	4,140	210	4.8	4,170	3,950	220	5.3
Mason	10,650	9,320	1,330	12.5	10,880	9,450	1,430	13.1
Okanogan	15,570	12,820	2,750	17.7	15,900	12,550	3,350	21.1
Pacific	7,300	6,270	1,030	14.1	7,250	6,200	1,050	14.5
Pend Oreille	3,090	2,370	720	23.3	3,140	2,290	850	27.1
San Juan	3,490	3,180	310	8.9	3,400	3,060	340	10.0
Skagit	31,830	27,000	4,830	15.2	31,750	26,650	5,100	16.1
Skamania	2,890	2,350	540	18.7	3,000	2,350	650	21.7
Stevens	11,440	9,340	2,100	18.4	11,480	9,090	2,390	20.8
Wahkiakum	1,430	1,330	100	7.0	1,450	1,340	110	7.6
Walla Walla	26,090	24,100	1,990	7.6	25,800	23,350	2,450	9.5
Whitman	15,840	15,260	580	3.7	16,200	15,630	570	3.5

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

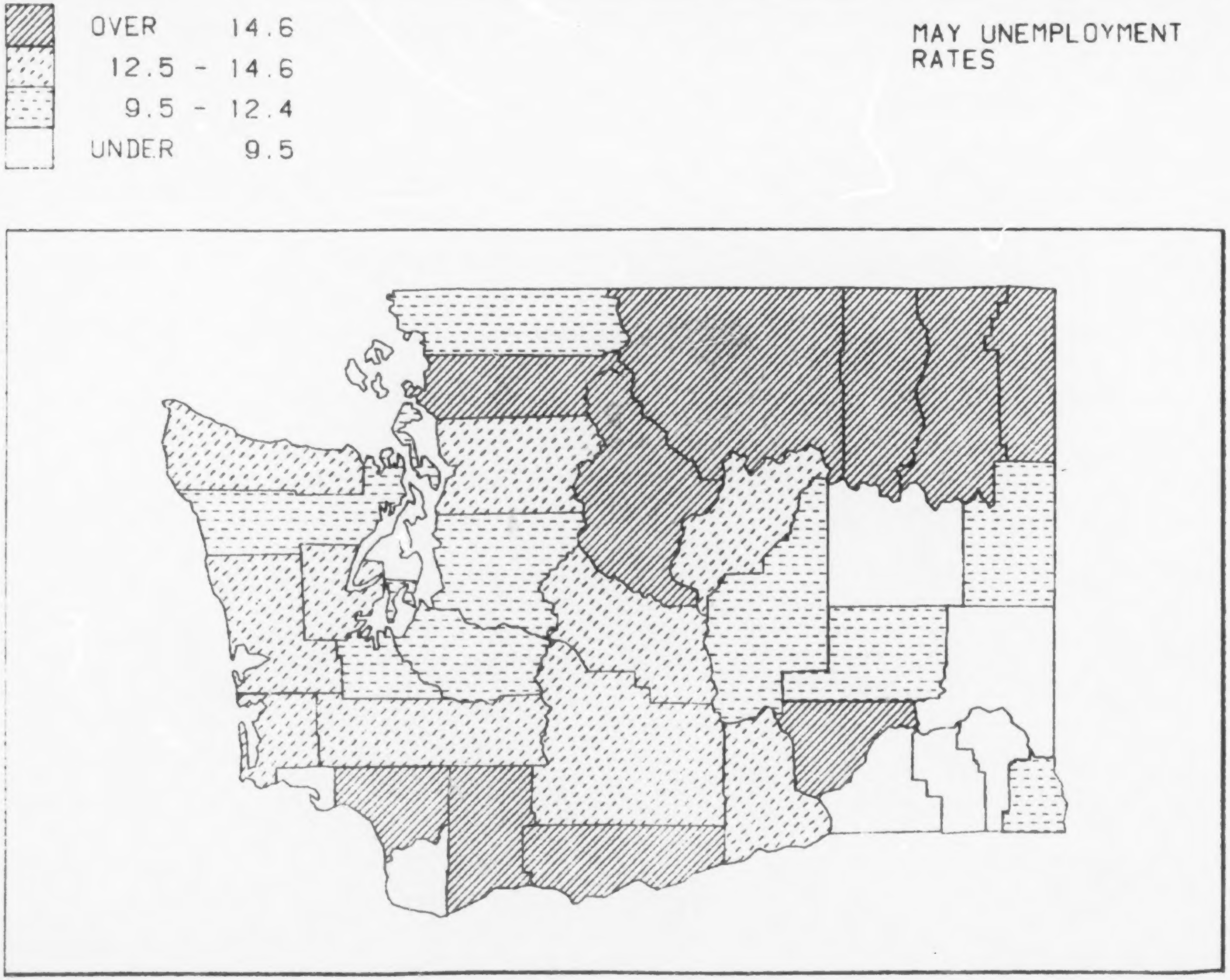
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Apr. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	175,900	$439.30	$443.89	$411.42	38.3	38.7	37.3	$11.47	$11.47	$11.03
Lumber & wood products	38,400	436.22	428.27	344.41	38.4	37.8	32.4	11.36	11.33	10.63
Primary metal industries	9,600	543.71	560.95	502.98	41.6	42.4	40.4	13.07	13.23	12.45
Fabricated metal products	6,600	498.30	502.14	472.41	39.8	40.3	39.4	12.52	12.46	11.99
Machinery 1/	15,300	361.37	360.58	379.66	38.2	38.4	38.9	9.46	9.39	9.76
Transportation equipment	36,700	529.85	530.00	508.99	39.6	39.7	40.3	13.38	13.35	12.63
Food & kindred products	22,200	326.11	349.23	341.87	34.4	36.8	36.8	9.48	9.49	9.29
Chemicals & allied products	4,800	499.80	499.51	469.86	42.0	41.8	41.0	11.90	11.95	11.46
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	56,700	666.36	665.02	617.40	36.0	36.3	35.3	18.51	18.32	17.49
Wholesale and retail trade	235,500	318.89	311.78	307.92	34.4	34.0	34.1	9.27	9.17	9.03

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

MAY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES


OVER 14.6
12.5 - 14.6
9.5 - 12.4
UNDER 9.5

8/23/83 S 8340-3 a

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 7 July 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State rose from a revised 225,300 in May to total 226,800 in June. The increase was slight considering the large number of youth who began seeking work in June at the completion of the regular school year. The jobless rate, in fact, dropped from a revised 11.0 percent in May to 10.9 percent in June because of the seasonal expanson in the size of the labor force.

Total employment jumped 45,700 over the month. Although most of the gain was seasonal, the increase was the largest May-June expansion since 1979. The harvest of cherries and berries added thousands of temporary jobs in agriculture, while nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded 17,600. The termination of work on the nuclear power plant (WNP #3) at Satsop and a further reduction in aerospace payrolls were offset by job openings resulting from the general upturn in the economy and seasonal factors.

	June 1983*	May 1983*	June 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,086,300	2,039,100	2,058,100
Employment	1,859,500	1,813,800	1,815,800
Unemployment	226,800	225,300	242,300
State Rate	10.9	11.0	11.8
National Civilian Rate	10.2	9.8	9.8

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Between June 1982 and June 1983, unemployment in the state declined 15,500 while the jobless rate fell from 11.8 to 10.9 percent. Nonfarm payroll employment advanced 5,200 over the year. Major expansions were credited to services (up 10,700), retail trade (up 9,000), and lumber (up 3,100). Aerospace posted the largest year-to-year cutback (down 11,100).

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment dropped in most areas of the state between May and June. The jobless rate rose in only five of the state's 36 labor market areas and remained unchanged in two. In the Olympia Metropolitan Area (Thurston County), the unemployment rate increased from 10.9 to 11.7 percent because of the end of the legislative session and the suspension of work on the Satsop nuclear plant. Although the plant is located in Grays Harbor County, many of those formerly employed on the project live in nearby Thurston County. In Grays Harbor County itself, the unemployment rate rose from 13.2 to 14.6 percent.

Grant County's unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a point to 11.7 percent in June because of a seasonal decline at firms processing potatoes. Whitman County's rate rose from 3.6 to 4.5 percent because of the end of the regular academic year at Washington State University. The county, however, continued to have the lowest jobless rate in the state. The unemployment rate in the Bremerton Metropolitan Area rose slightly, but at 8.0 percent, it also remained well under the statewide average. In the Seattle-Everett area, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.0 percent as cutbacks in aerospace offset the effect of expanding job opportunities in other area industries.

The major reductions in unemployment between May and June occurred in lumber and agricultural areas. Among the agricultural areas, the unemployment rate fell from 14.3 to 13.2 percent in the Yakima area and from 15.9 to 14.1 percent in the Wenatchee area. Expansions in both lumber and pulp-paper lowered the unemployment rate in Clallam County from 14.1 to 12.6 percent. Higher lumber employment dropped the jobless rate in Lewis County from 14.3 to 13.9 percent and in Pacific County from 14.1 to 13.5 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in manufacturing rose 3,300 between May and June with lumber-wood products and food products posting the major gains. The settlement of several labor disputes also contributed to higher manufacturing payrolls. Approximately 1,400 workers were out on strike in May versus 200 in June. Aerospace employment, however, continued to decline with a loss of 1,300 in June. Since the beginning of the year, aerospace employment has dropped 7,100.

The lumber industry continued to expand because of healthy demand from the homebuilding industry. The logging and sawmill segments accounted for most of the 1,300 new jobs in June. Cool, damp weather in July was beneficial to logging. Hot, dry weather often results in logging restrictions or closures in July and August.

Food and kindred products employment moved up 1,400 in June with 1,200 of the gain in canning where the asparagus crop was being processed. Seasonal growth also occurred in the beverage industry.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in primary metals rose 300 in June with 100 of the increase in aluminum. Additional gains in aluminum are anticipated in July. Since February, employment in primary metals has jumped 1,000 with 600 of the increase in aluminum. The recovery in the homebuilding and automotive industries, which are major users of aluminum, provided the impetus for the recovery. The temporary lowering of rates for surplus electricity by the Bonneville Power Administration was also an important consideration for aluminum producers in their decision to produce more aluminum in the Northwest.

Fabricated metal products payrolls rose 400 and nonelectrical machinery employment added 200 in June, but these gains resulted from fewer workers involved in labor disputes. A labor dispute involving nearly 600 workers in other transportation equipment was also settled in June, but employment in the industry rose only 200 because of cutbacks in shipbuilding. Another labor dispute which began July 26, 1983 was reported to have involved approximately 6,000 shipyard workers in Seattle and Tacoma.

Over the year, manufacturing employment in the state was down 12,300 with 11,100, or 90 percent, of the drop in aerospace. Other substantial losses were recorded in nonelectrical machinery (off 2,000) and primary metals (off 1,200). The trend in primary metals employment, however, has turned around in recent months as indicated earlier. Offsetting some of the losses were year-to-year gains of 3,100 in lumber and 800 each in other durable goods (instruments) and chemicals.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Trade employment led the expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries between May and June. Wholesale houses added 1,600 workers with sizable gains at firms dealing in fruits and vegetables--largely berries, asparagus and cherries at this time of the year. Employment at retail outlets rose 4,500. Nearly all segments of retail trade added workers, but the largest expansions were noted at restaurants and food stands, grocery stores, and at automobile dealers and gasoline service stations.

Services employment rose 2,400 over the month despite a sharp seasonal drop in private education. Medical services posted a sizable gain, while seasonal growth was noted in agricultural services, hotels-motels, motion pictures, amusements (especially carnivals), legal services and membership organizations (summer camps).

Higher employment in motor freight, warehousing, and water transportation boosted employment in transportation-public utilities 1,700 over the month. The level of transportation activity is, of course, highly related to general business conditions, and the expansion is another sign that the state's economy is improving. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment was up 1,200 in June with 600 of the gain in real estate and 300 in insurance. Both gains were related to the improved housing market.

Construction payrolls rose 1,500 in June despite the layoff of several hundred workers when work at the Satsop nuclear plant (WNP #3) was suspended. Lower interest rates have prompted increased activity in both residential and commercial construction. Government payrolls rose 1,300 from May to June. Federal civilian employment moved up 1,200 with most of the increase at parks-forests and at defense establishments. State and local government employment added only 100 as seasonal gains in outdoor activities were offset by lower job totals in education. July, of course, will see education fall sharply as bus drivers, cafeteria workers, and other nonteaching personnel are terminated for the summer. Most of these workers were still on the mid-June payroll.

In contrast to the sharp loss in manufacturing employment over the year, nonmanufacturing employment rose 17,500. Services (up 10,700) and retail trade (up 9,000) posted the largest gains. Growth in finance, insurance and real estate (up 1,300), and construction (up 1,200) was moderate, while government (down 3,500) reported the only sizable loss.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jun. 1983 (Prel.)	May. 1983 (Rev.)	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Change May. 83 to Jun. 83	Change Jun. 82 to Jun. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,599.5	1,581.9	1,594.3	1,577.0	+17.6	+5.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING..............	280.3	277.0	292.6	290.3	+3.3	-12.3
Durable Goods....................	193.6	192.4	205.6	205.6	+1.2	-12.0
Lumber & Wood Products.........	43.5	42.2	40.4	38.5	+1.3	+3.1
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	-0.1	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	+0.1	+0.1
Primary Metal Industries.......	12.9	12.6	4/14.1	4/14.1	+0.3	-1.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.9	+0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products......	9.5	4/9.1	10.0	10.0	+0.4	-0.5
Machinery......................	4/25.4	4/25.2	27.6	27.8	+0.2	-2.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	4/15.0	4/14.8	17.0	17.2	+0.2	-2.0
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment.......	80.0	4/81.1	92.4	94.2	-1.1	-12.4
Aerospace....................	63.9	65.2	75.0	76.1	-1.3	-11.1
Other Transp. Equipment.......	16.1	4/15.9	17.4	18.1	+0.2	-1.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	13.1	13.0	12.3	12.2	+0.1	+0.8
Nondurable Goods................	86.7	84.6	87.0	84.7	+2.1	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products........	32.0	30.6	32.6	31.4	+1.4	-0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods......	12.3	11.1	12.6	11.3	+1.2	-0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	+0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products........	15.9	15.7	16.4	15.8	+0.2	-0.5
Printing & Publishing..........	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.9	+0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.4	+0.1	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	+0.1	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING...............	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.2	+0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION.....................	79.2	77.7	4/78.0	76.7	+1.5	+1.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	90.6	88.9	4/90.5	4/89.1	+1.7	+0.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	396.1	390.0	388.0	384.7	+6.1	+8.1
Wholesale Trade.................	99.6	98.0	100.5	100.4	+1.6	-0.9
Retail Trade....................	296.5	292.0	287.5	284.3	+4.5	+9.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	92.5	91.3	91.2	90.8	+1.2	+1.3
SERVICES.........................	328.8	326.4	4/318.1	4/316.4	+2.4	+10.7
GOVERNMENT.......................	329.1	327.8	332.6	325.8	+1.3	-3.5
Federal.........................	68.5	67.3	67.1	66.0	+1.2	+1.4
State & Local...................	260.6	260.5	265.5	259.8	+0.1	-4.9
Education.....................	138.6	140.0	141.7	141.4	-1.4	-3.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	-1.2	-0.6

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date July 27, 1983

Benchmark 1982

	June 1983 Preliminary 3/				May 1983 Revised				June 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,086,300	1,859,500	226,800	10.9	2,039,100	1,813,800	225,300	11.0	2,058,100	1,815,800	242,300	11.8
Bellingham SMSA	51,000	45,200	5,800	11.4	50,000	44,200	5,800	11.6	49,900	43,900	6,000	12.0
Bremerton SMSA	66,400	61,100	5,300	8.0	64,500	59,500	5,000	7.8	62,500	57,100	5,400	8.6
Olympia SMSA	59,600	52,600	7,000	11.7	58,000	51,700	6,300	10.9	56,500	49,900	6,600	11.7
Seattle-Everett SMSA	906,400	815,400	91,000	10.0	893,100	803,600	89,500	10.0	893,100	801,700	91,400	10.2
King County	712,500	644,400	68,100	9.6	701,700	635,100	66,600	9.5	702,200	633,600	68,600	9.8
Spokane SMSA	157,300	141,800	15,500	9.9	153,600	138,000	15,600	10.2	154,900	136,800	18,100	11.7
Tacoma SMSA	193,700	170,300	23,400	12.1	189,800	166,700	23,100	12.2	187,500	164,500	23,000	12.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	82,700	71,900	10,800	13.1	80,000	69,300	10,700	13.4	85,400	72,500	12,900	15.1
Yakima SMSA	90,900	78,900	12,000	13.2	88,100	75,500	12,600	14.3	87,300	73,700	13,600	15.6
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,550	33,110	5,440	14.1	37,190	31,290	5,900	15.9	38,930	32,050	6,880	17.7
Adams	9,030	7,980	1,050	11.6	8,240	7,280	960	11.7	7,760	6,860	900	11.6
Asotin	8,240	7,440	800	9.7	8,270	7,320	950	11.5	8,170	7,080	1,090	13.3
Clallam	19,860	17,350	2,510	12.6	19,430	16,690	2,740	14.1	20,640	16,970	3,670	17.8
Clark	96,200	87,430	8,770	9.1	93,420	84,600	8,820	9.4	96,840	85,540	11,300	11.7
Columbia	3,740	3,510	230	6.1	3,650	3,370	280	7.7	3,570	3,330	240	6.7
Cowlitz	34,000	29,060	4,940	14.5	33,140	28,200	4,940	14.9	34,210	28,610	5,600	16.4
Ferry	2,530	2,120	410	16.2	2,430	1,920	510	21.0	2,690	1,990	700	26.0
Garfield	1,280	1,190	90	7.0	1,210	1,110	100	8.3	1,230	1,150	80	6.5
Grant	27,520	24,290	3,230	11.7	25,940	22,950	2,990	11.5	25,490	22,290	3,200	12.6
Grays Harbor	30,370	25,950	4,420	14.6	31,070	26,970	4,100	13.2	35,070	30,340	4,730	13.5
Island	15,460	14,010	1,450	9.4	15,030	13,570	1,460	9.7	14,580	13,250	1,330	9.1
Jefferson	6,850	6,220	630	9.2	6,650	6,010	640	9.6	6,650	5,940	710	10.7
Kittitas	10,760	9,510	1,250	11.6	10,380	8,940	1,440	13.9	10,520	9,030	1,490	14.2
Klickitat	7,470	6,470	1,000	13.4	7,170	6,090	1,080	15.1	7,770	6,130	1,640	21.1
Lewis	24,660	21,240	3,420	13.9	24,060	20,630	3,430	14.3	25,170	21,560	3,610	14.3
Lincoln	4,770	4,540	230	4.8	4,400	4,190	210	4.8	4,610	4,350	260	5.6
Mason	10,860	9,520	1,340	12.3	10,680	9,350	1,330	12.5	11,010	9,540	1,470	13.4
Okanogan	17,890	14,950	2,940	16.4	15,720	12,950	2,770	17.6	18,430	14,860	3,570	19.4
Pacific	7,540	6,520	1,020	13.5	7,330	6,300	1,030	14.1	7,510	6,480	1,030	13.7
Pend Oreille	3,190	2,510	680	21.3	3,120	2,400	720	23.1	3,440	2,590	850	24.7
San Juan	3,810	3,550	260	6.8	3,530	3,240	290	8.2	3,510	3,280	230	6.6
Skagit	33,990	29,410	4,580	13.5	32,180	27,440	4,740	14.7	33,700	29,030	4,670	13.9
Skamania	2,940	2,410	530	18.0	2,880	2,340	540	18.8	3,010	2,270	740	24.6
Stevens	11,750	9,790	1,960	16.7	11,460	9,350	2,110	18.4	12,090	9,850	2,240	18.5
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,240	90	6.8	1,310	1,210	100	7.6	1,460	1,340	120	8.2
Walla Walla	27,060	25,100	1,960	7.2	26,230	24,230	2,000	7.6	26,740	24,520	2,220	8.3
Whitman	16,540	15,790	750	4.5	15,910	15,340	570	3.6	16,150	15,370	780	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are not for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

July 27, 1983
Benchmark 1982

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1983 Preliminary				May 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,062,100	1,836,700	225,400	10.9	2,027,100	1,805,400	221,700	10.9
Bellingham SMSA	50,400	44,700	5,700	11.3	49,700	44,000	5,700	11.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,600	60,400	5,200	7.9	64,200	59,200	5,000	7.8
Olympia SMSA	59,000	52,000	7,000	11.9	57,600	51,400	6,200	10.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	895,900	805,400	90,500	10.1	887,900	799,900	88,000	9.9
King County	704,100	636,500	67,600	9.6	697,600	632,100	65,500	9.4
Spokane SMSA	155,500	140,100	15,400	9.9	152,800	137,400	15,400	10.1
Tacoma SMSA	191,400	168,200	23,200	12.1	188,700	166,000	22,700	12.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	81,800	71,000	10,800	13.2	79,400	68,900	10,500	13.2
Yakima SMSA	89,900	78,000	11,900	13.2	87,600	75,200	12,400	14.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,110	32,700	5,410	14.2	36,960	31,150	5,810	15.7
Adams	8,930	7,880	1,050	11.8	8,190	7,250	940	11.5
Asotin	8,140	7,350	790	9.7	8,220	7,280	940	11.4
Clallam	19,640	17,140	2,500	12.7	19,310	16,610	2,700	14.0
Clark	95,080	86,360	8,720	9.2	92,870	84,200	8,670	9.3
Columbia	3,700	3,470	230	6.2	3,620	3,350	270	7.5
Cowlitz	33,610	28,710	4,900	14.6	32,930	28,070	4,860	14.8
Ferry	2,500	2,100	400	16.0	2,410	1,910	500	20.7
Garfield	1,260	1,170	90	7.1	1,210	1,110	100	8.3
Grant	27,210	24,000	3,210	11.8	25,780	22,840	2,940	11.4
Grays Harbor	30,030	25,640	4,390	14.6	30,880	26,840	4,040	13.1
Island	15,280	13,840	1,440	9.4	14,940	13,500	1,440	9.6
Jefferson	6,760	6,140	620	9.2	6,610	5,980	630	9.5
Kittitas	10,630	9,390	1,240	11.7	10,310	8,900	1,410	13.7
Klickitat	7,390	6,390	1,000	13.5	7,130	6,060	1,070	15.0
Lewis	24,380	20,980	3,400	13.9	23,910	20,540	3,370	14.1
Lincoln	4,720	4,490	230	4.9	4,380	4,170	210	4.8
Mason	10,730	9,400	1,330	12.4	10,620	9,310	1,310	12.3
Okanogan	17,700	14,770	2,930	16.6	15,610	12,890	2,720	17.4
Pacific	7,460	6,440	1,020	13.7	7,280	6,270	1,010	13.9
Pend Oreille	3,160	2,480	680	21.5	3,100	2,390	710	22.9
San Juan	3,760	3,500	260	6.9	3,520	3,230	290	8.2
Skagit	33,610	29,050	4,560	13.6	31,990	27,320	4,670	14.6
Skamania	2,910	2,380	530	18.2	2,860	2,330	530	18.5
Stevens	11,620	9,670	1,950	16.8	11,390	9,310	2,080	18.3
Wahkiakum	1,310	1,220	90	6.9	1,310	1,210	100	7.6
Walla Walla	26,740	24,790	1,950	7.3	26,090	24,120	1,970	7.6
Whitman	16,350	15,600	750	4.6	15,830	15,270	560	3.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

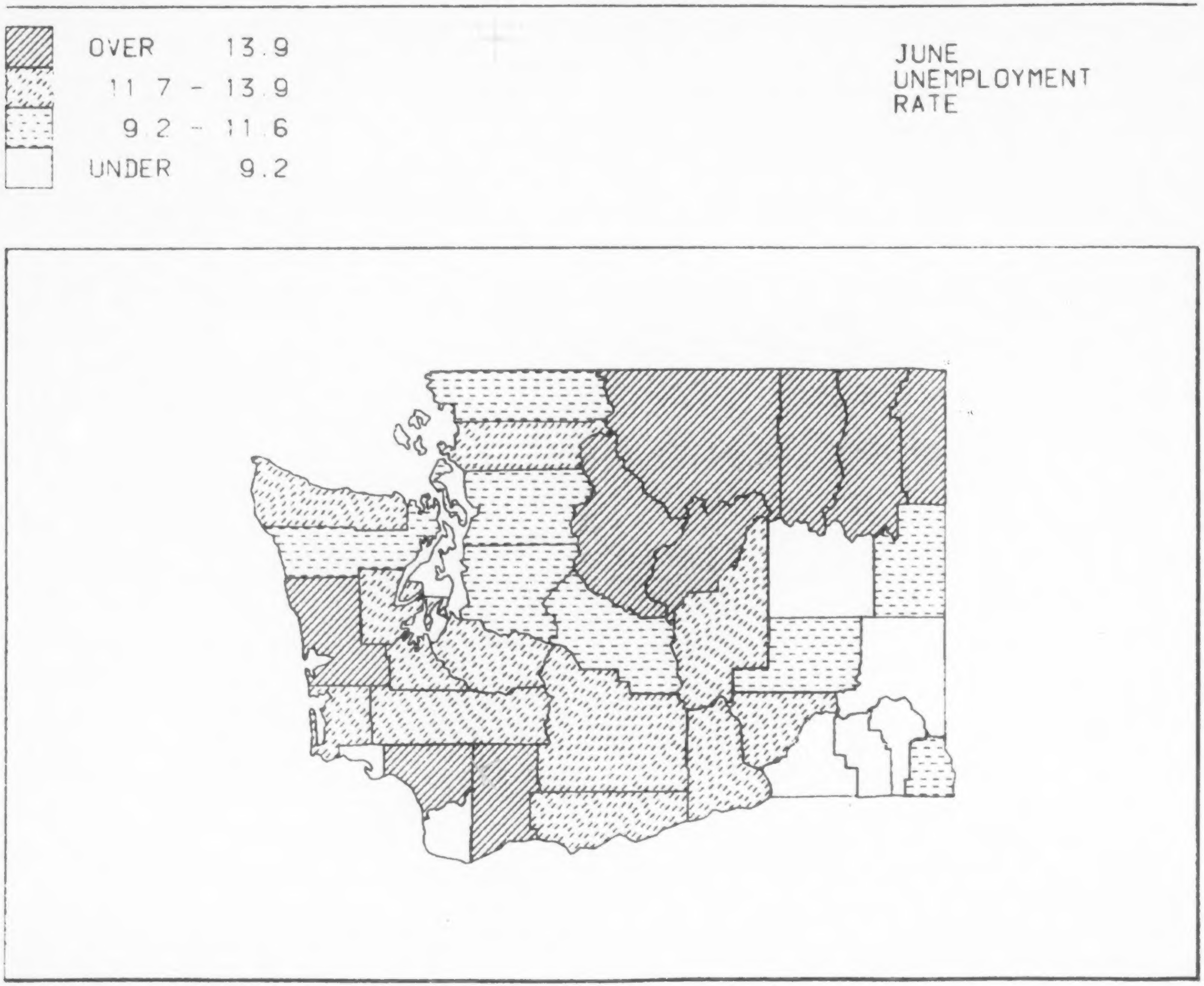
2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	May. 1983 Prod. or	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Nonsup. Workers	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...............	175,600	$443.85	$439.30	$427.64	38.9	38.3	38.7	$11.41	$11.47	$11.05
Lumber and wood products.................	38,800	434.33	436.22	396.70	38.2	38.4	36.8	11.37	11.36	10.78
Primary metal industries.................	9,800	558.49	543.71	518.93	42.6	41.6	40.7	13.11	13.07	12.75
Fabricated metal products................	6,400	499.49	498.30	466.76	39.8	39.8	38.8	12.55	12.52	12.03
Machinery 1/.............................	14,700	360.41	361.37	384.33	37.7	38.2	38.9	9.56	9.46	9.88
Transportation equipment.................	35,000	522.93	529.85	507.32	39.2	39.6	40.2	13.34	13.38	12.62
Food and kindred products................	23,100	354.05	326.11	354.21	38.4	34.4	39.4	9.22	9.48	8.99
Chemicals and allied products............	5,000	518.40	499.80	492.47	43.2	42.0	42.2	12.00	11.90	11.67
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.............................	58,200	666.25	648.72	647.87	37.2	36.0	37.0	17.91	18.02	17.51
Wholesale and retail trade...............	239,300	320.03	318.69	310.50	34.9	34.4	34.5	9.17	9.27	9.00

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.


OVER 13.9
11.7 - 13.9
9.2 - 11.6
UNDER 9.2
JUNE
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

10/7/83 S 8340-3 a

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
Research & Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 8 August 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State fell 6,700 from June to total 215,100 in July, and the jobless rate slipped from a revised 10.6 percent to 10.5 percent. While seasonal factors predominated in over-the-month developments, the year-to-year comparison shows substantial improvement in the state's economy. Between July 1982 and July 1983, total unemployment declined 28,800. The jobless rate of 10.5 percent this July was well below the 12.0 percent rate in July 1982. The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased nearly 20,000 over the year.

Between June and July, total employment dropped 29,600, but the reduction was seasonal and largely resulted from the layoff of noncertificated public school employees for the

	July 1983*	June 1983*	July 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,050,400	2,086,700	2,026,100
Employment	1,835,300	1,864,900	1,782,200
Unemployment	215,100	221,800	243,900
State Rate	10.5	10.6	12.0
National Civilian Rate	9.4	10.2	9.8

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

summer. Most of those who lost jobs in education (bus drivers, cafeteria workers, etc.) were not seeking new jobs, but will return to their former jobs when they are recalled at the beginning of the new school year in September. Since they were not seeking new jobs, they were not counted as unemployed. The number of seasonal agricultural jobs also declined between June and July with the completion of the asparagus and strawberry harvests and the near completion of the raspberry harvest. Many of those losing seasonal agricultural jobs were school-aged youth and migrant farm workers.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Reductions in unemployment between June and July occurred largely in metropolitan areas. Unemployment rose, however, in Yakima, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco and other agricultural areas of the state because of a summer lull in harvest work and related transportation and processing activities. The jobless rate in the Seattle area fell from 9.8 to 9.3 percent over the month despite further layoffs in aerospace. Tacoma's rate edged down from 11.8 to 11.6 percent. East of the Cascades, the rate in the Spokane Metropolitan Area fell from 9.6 to 9.1 percent. The end of the asparagus harvest, on the other hand, boosted the unemployment rate in the Yakima Metropolitan Area from 13.0 to 14.3 percent and in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area from 12.9 to 13.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Seven of the 14 major industries in manufacturing added employees between June and July, while four experienced no change in the size of their work force and only three reported a drop in employment. Nonetheless, total employment in manufacturing fell 400. Transportation equipment payrolls were down 1,400 over the month. Aerospace alone fell 1,000, while other transportation equipment dropped 400. The loss in the latter occurred in shipbuilding, but did not result from the labor dispute. The strike, which began after the mid-July estimating period, involves approximately 4,200 workers from Seattle and Tacoma shipyards. Employment at canneries declined 600 over the month for the only other sizable loss in manufacturing. The cutback here, however, was seasonal and resulted from the completion of the asparagus run.

On the positive side, lumber employment rose 400 but prospects for further gains in the industry were reduced because of recent increases in mortgage interest rates. Higher rates, of course, will reduce housing starts, and home building is the largest single market for lumber products. Mortgage rates, which were 11.5 to 12.0 percent in June, rose to 14.0 percent in July. Reflecting the effect of the higher rates, new home sales in the nation during July dropped 6.5 percent from June. Sales, however, were 70 percent above the depressed level of July 1982.

Aluminum employment rose 300 from June to July and in the latter month was up 1,000 from January. Improved demand from the homebuilding and automotive industries along with a drop in electric power rates for surplus power from the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for the expansion. According to the Aluminum Association, aluminum production in the United States rose to an annual rate of 3.7 million tons in July from 3.5 million tons in June.

Nonelectrical machinery employment moved up 600 from June but about 250 of the increase resulted from the settlement of labor disputes. Pulp and paper employment rose 300 in July to post its second gain of the year. Hopefully, recovery is finally underway in that industry also.

Over the year, manufacturing employment has declined 11,300 in Washington State. Aerospace employment alone, however, dropped 11,400 year to year. Manufacturing industries which posted significant gains between July 1982 and July 1983 include lumber (up 2,700), aluminum (up 500), other durable goods--including instruments--(up 700), and chemicals (up 600).

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries the major change between June and July occurred in public education when employment fell 30,000 because of the end of the regular school year. The loss in government, though, was trimmed to 26,500 by seasonal gains in parks and forests. Construction payrolls rose 1,900 despite a labor dispute which idled over 600 workers in the Tri-Cities area. As in the case of the lumber industry, however, the outlook for further recovery in construction has been reduced because of the recent increase in mortgage interest rates.

Employment at private schools and colleges dropped sharply in July with regular classes over until September. Expanding employment in other service industries more than offset the drop in private education, though, and total employment in services rose 1,300. Large gains were credited to business and health services. Amusement and recreation employment was up sharply due to county fairs and carnivals. Sizable gains were also noted at membership organizations because of summer camps for youth (scouts, etc.) and other July activities.

Transportation-communications-utilities employment rose 800 in July, thanks to vacation travel and improved business activity. Communications firms also added seasonal workers. The labor dispute in the telephone industry, which was settled in the last week of August, will reduce August employment in the industry. Finance, insurance and real estate employment also picked up in July with a gain of 700; banks added 300, credit agencies were up 100, insurance firms added 100, while real estate payrolls advanced 200.

Retail trade (up 100) showed little change over the month. Apparel stores posted a large gain, mainly due to a major expansion by one firm, but employment at restaurants dropped sharply. Some public schools contract out their food services, and this results in a sizable drop in restaurant employment every July. Wholesale houses added 500 workers over the month. Most of the increase was at firms handling durable goods.

Employment growth in the nonmanufacturing industries totalled 31,200 over the year to more than offset the 11,300 loss in manufacturing. Major expansions were credited to services (up 12,200) and retail trade (up 12,000). Smaller expansions occurred in construction (up 2,100), and government (up 2,300).

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Research and Analysis Branch recently completed an occupational wage survey in Kitsap County. The survey report, based on data from 152 estabishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical and data processing occupations as well as occupations typical in specific industries such as restaurants, banks, nursing homes and retail stores. The report, titled "Kitsap County, Area Wage Survey, June 1983," is available on request from Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 46502, Seattle, Washington 98146. Phone (206) 764-6451.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jul. 1983 (Prel.)	Jun. 1983 (Rev.)	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Change Jun. 83 to Jul. 83	Change Jul. 82 to Jul. 83
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,050.4	2,086.7	2,026.1	2,058.1	-36.3	+24.3
EMPLOYMENT......................	1,835.3	1,864.9	1,782.2	1,815.8	-29.6	+53.1
UNEMPLOYMENT....................	215.1	221.6	243.9	242.3	-6.7	-28.6
Percent of Labor Force........	10.5	10.6	12.0	11.8	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jul. 1983 (Prel.)	Jun. 1983 (Rev.)	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Change Jun. 83 to Jul. 83	Change Jul. 82 to Jul. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,578.7	1,600.4	1,558.6	1,594.3	-21.7	+19.9
TOTAL MANUFACTURING...............	279.8	280.2	291.1	292.6	-0.4	-11.3
Durable Goods...................	193.9	193.8	204.5	205.6	+0.1	-10.6
Lumber & Wood Products.........	44.0	43.6	41.3	40.4	+0.4	+2.7
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	0.0	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	+0.1	+0.3
Primary Metal Industries.......	13.3	13.1	5/13.5	5/14.1	+0.2	-0.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.8	+0.3	+0.5
Fabricated Metal Products......	5/9.6	9.5	9.9	10.0	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery......................	26.1	5/25.5	27.4	27.6	+0.6	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.7	5/15.1	16.9	17.0	+0.6	-1.2
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment.......	78.1	79.5	90.9	92.4	-1.4	-12.8
Aerospace.....................	62.9	63.9	74.3	75.0	-1.0	-11.4
Other Transp. Equipment.......	15.2	15.6	16.6	17.4	-0.4	-1.4
Other Durable Goods 3/.........	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.3	+0.1	+0.7
Nondurable Goods................	85.9	86.4	86.6	87.0	-0.5	-0.7
Food & Kindred Products........	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.6	-0.6	-0.9
Canned & Preserved Foods......	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.6	-0.6	-0.7
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products........	16.3	16.0	16.7	16.4	+0.3	-0.4
Printing & Publishing..........	15.7	15.9	15.7	16.0	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.5	0.0	+0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 4/......	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING................	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION......................	5/81.2	79.3	5/79.1	5/76.0	+1.9	+2.1
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.........	91.5	90.7	5/90.4	5/90.5	+0.8	+1.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE..........	396.9	396.3	384.5	388.0	+0.6	+12.4
Wholesale Trade..................	100.4	99.9	100.0	100.5	+0.5	+0.4
Retail Trade.....................	296.5	296.4	284.5	287.5	+0.1	+12.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.........	93.2	92.5	91.6	91.2	+0.7	+1.6
SERVICES..........................	329.8	328.5	317.6	5/318.1	+1.3	+12.2
GOVERNMENT........................	303.5	330.0	301.2	332.6	-26.5	+2.3
Federal..........................	69.0	68.7	68.2	67.1	+0.3	+0.8
State & Local....................	234.5	261.3	233.0	265.5	-26.8	+1.5
Education......................	109.6	139.6	107.4	141.7	-30.0	+2.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).......................	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	+0.4

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

4/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

5/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date Aug. 25, 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	July 1983 Preliminary 3/				June 1983 Revised				July 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,050,400	1,835,300	215,100	10.5	2,086,700	1,864,900	221,800	10.6	2,026,100	1,782,200	243,900	12.0
Bellingham SMSA	50,200	44,900	5,300	10.6	51,000	45,300	5,700	11.2	48,400	42,600	5,800	12.0
Bremerton SMSA	65,900	61,000	4,900	7.4	66,300	61,200	5,100	7.7	61,600	56,300	5,300	8.6
Olympia SMSA	58,100	51,500	6,600	11.4	59,800	52,900	6,900	11.5	55,400	49,000	6,400	11.6
Seattle-Everett SMSA	898,200	814,400	83,800	9.3	905,200	816,800	88,400	9.8	884,000	789,400	94,600	10.7
Spokane SMSA	153,700	139,700	14,000	9.1	156,800	141,700	15,100	9.6	152,300	133,700	18,600	12.2
Tacoma SMSA	188,900	166,900	22,000	11.6	191,800	169,100	22,700	11.8	186,600	163,200	23,400	12.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,100	68,600	10,500	13.3	83,700	72,900	10,800	12.9	81,800	69,100	12,700	15.5
Yakima SMSA	89,800	77,000	12,800	14.3	90,800	79,000	11,800	13.0	86,800	73,100	13,700	15.8
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,410	32,850	5,560	14.5	38,670	33,260	5,410	14.0	39,100	32,640	6,460	16.5
Adams	8,060	7,050	1,010	12.5	9,370	8,300	1,070	11.4	7,600	6,370	1,230	16.2
Asotin	8,050	7,340	710	8.8	8,270	7,470	800	9.7	8,390	7,360	1,030	12.3
Clallam	20,350	17,710	2,640	13.0	19,960	17,440	2,520	12.6	19,860	16,870	2,990	15.1
Clark	95,290	86,910	8,380	8.8	96,410	87,670	8,740	9.1	95,820	85,230	10,590	11.1
Columbia	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	3,450	3,220	230	6.7	2,570	2,290	280	10.9
Cowlitz	33,960	28,630	5,330	15.7	33,920	29,130	4,790	14.1	33,280	27,780	5,500	16.5
Ferry	2,450	2,100	350	14.3	2,560	2,160	400	15.6	2,530	1,930	600	23.7
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,340	1,250	90	6.7	1,160	1,090	70	6.0
Grant	26,000	22,250	3,750	14.4	28,370	25,160	3,210	11.3	23,490	20,110	3,380	14.4
Grays Harbor	29,120	25,220	3,900	13.4	30,360	26,080	4,280	14.1	34,280	29,800	4,480	13.1
Island	15,100	13,690	1,410	9.3	15,390	13,970	1,420	9.2	14,580	13,210	1,370	9.4
Jefferson	6,910	6,280	630	9.1	6,800	6,170	630	9.3	6,720	6,010	710	10.6
Kittitas	9,730	8,490	1,240	12.7	10,860	9,620	1,240	11.4	9,940	8,590	1,350	13.6
Klickitat	7,200	6,280	920	12.8	7,650	6,590	1,060	13.9	7,440	5,950	1,490	20.0
Lewis	24,610	20,970	3,640	14.8	24,950	21,600	3,350	13.4	24,880	21,230	3,650	14.7
Lincoln	4,320	4,130	190	4.4	4,990	4,760	230	4.6	4,280	4,050	230	5.4
Mason	10,760	9,500	1,260	11.7	10,870	9,570	1,300	12.0	10,880	9,480	1,400	12.9
Okanogan	17,600	14,600	3,000	17.0	17,610	14,760	2,850	16.2	18,220	14,060	4,160	22.8
Pacific	7,400	6,450	950	12.8	7,570	6,590	980	12.9	7,440	6,410	1,030	13.8
Pend Oreille	3,130	2,520	610	19.5	3,230	2,550	680	21.1	3,380	2,540	840	24.9
San Juan	4,280	4,020	260	6.1	3,790	3,540	250	6.6	3,670	3,450	220	6.0
Skagit	34,010	30,000	4,010	11.8	34,080	29,650	4,430	13.0	34,330	29,910	4,420	12.9
Skamania	2,940	2,430	510	17.3	2,910	2,390	520	17.9	3,040	2,360	680	22.4
Stevens	11,630	9,900	1,730	14.9	12,030	10,100	1,930	16.0	12,160	9,800	2,360	19.4
Wahkiakum	1,350	1,260	90	6.7	1,350	1,260	90	6.7	1,420	1,300	120	8.5
Walla Walla	25,750	23,630	2,120	8.2	27,500	25,510	1,990	7.2	25,260	23,060	2,200	8.7
Whitman	14,420	13,810	610	4.2	16,880	16,120	760	4.5	13,800	13,080	720	5.2

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

August 25, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1983 Preliminary				June 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,029,100	1,816,000	213,100	10.5	2,062,400	1,841,600	220,800	10.7
Bellingham SMSA	49,600	44,400	5,200	10.5	50,400	44,700	5,700	11.3
Bremerton SMSA	65,200	60,300	4,900	7.5	65,600	60,500	5,100	7.8
Olympia SMSA	57,600	51,000	6,600	11.5	59,100	52,200	6,900	11.7
Seattle-Everett SMSA	888,800	805,800	83,000	9.3	894,600	806,600	88,000	9.8
King County	699,400	636,800	62,600	9.0	703,100	637,400	65,700	9.3
Snohomish County	189,400	169,000	20,400	10.8	191,500	169,200	22,300	11.6
Spokane SMSA	152,000	138,200	13,800	9.1	155,000	140,000	15,000	9.7
Tacoma SMSA	186,900	165,100	21,800	11.7	189,600	167,000	22,600	11.9
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,300	67,900	10,400	13.3	82,800	72,000	10,800	13.0
Yakima SMSA	88,900	76,200	12,700	14.3	89,700	78,000	11,700	13.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,010	32,500	5,510	14.5	38,240	32,850	5,390	14.1
Adams	7,980	6,980	1,000	12.5	9,270	8,200	1,070	11.5
Asotin	7,970	7,260	710	8.9	8,180	7,380	800	9.8
Clallam	20,140	17,520	2,620	13.0	19,730	17,220	2,510	12.7
Clark	94,300	85,990	8,310	8.8	95,280	86,580	8,700	9.1
Columbia	2,480	2,250	230	9.3	3,400	3,180	220	6.5
Cowlitz	33,620	28,330	5,290	15.7	33,530	28,760	4,770	14.2
Ferry	2,420	2,070	350	14.5	2,540	2,140	400	15.7
Garfield	1,150	1,090	60	5.2	1,320	1,230	90	6.8
Grant	25,720	22,010	3,710	14.4	28,030	24,840	3,190	11.4
Grays Harbor	28,830	24,960	3,870	13.4	30,020	25,760	4,260	14.2
Island	14,950	13,550	1,400	9.4	15,210	13,800	1,410	9.3
Jefferson	6,850	6,220	630	9.2	6,720	6,090	630	9.4
Kittitas	9,630	8,400	1,230	12.8	10,730	9,500	1,230	11.5
Klickitat	7,120	6,210	910	12.8	7,560	6,510	1,050	13.9
Lewis	24,360	20,750	3,610	14.8	24,670	21,340	3,330	13.5
Lincoln	4,280	4,090	190	4.4	4,930	4,700	230	4.7
Mason	10,650	9,400	1,250	11.7	10,740	9,450	1,290	12.0
Okanogan	17,420	14,440	2,980	17.1	17,420	14,580	2,840	16.3
Pacific	7,320	6,380	940	12.8	7,490	6,510	980	13.1
Pend Oreille	3,090	2,490	600	19.4	3,200	2,520	680	21.3
San Juan	4,240	3,980	260	6.1	3,750	3,500	250	6.7
Skagit	33,650	29,680	3,970	11.8	33,690	29,280	4,410	13.1
Skamania	2,910	2,410	500	17.2	2,880	2,360	520	18.1
Stevens	11,520	9,800	1,720	14.9	11,900	9,970	1,930	16.2
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,250	90	6.7	1,330	1,240	90	6.8
Walla Walla	25,480	23,380	2,100	8.2	27,170	25,190	1,980	7.3
Whitman	14,280	13,670	610	4.3	16,680	15,920	760	4.6

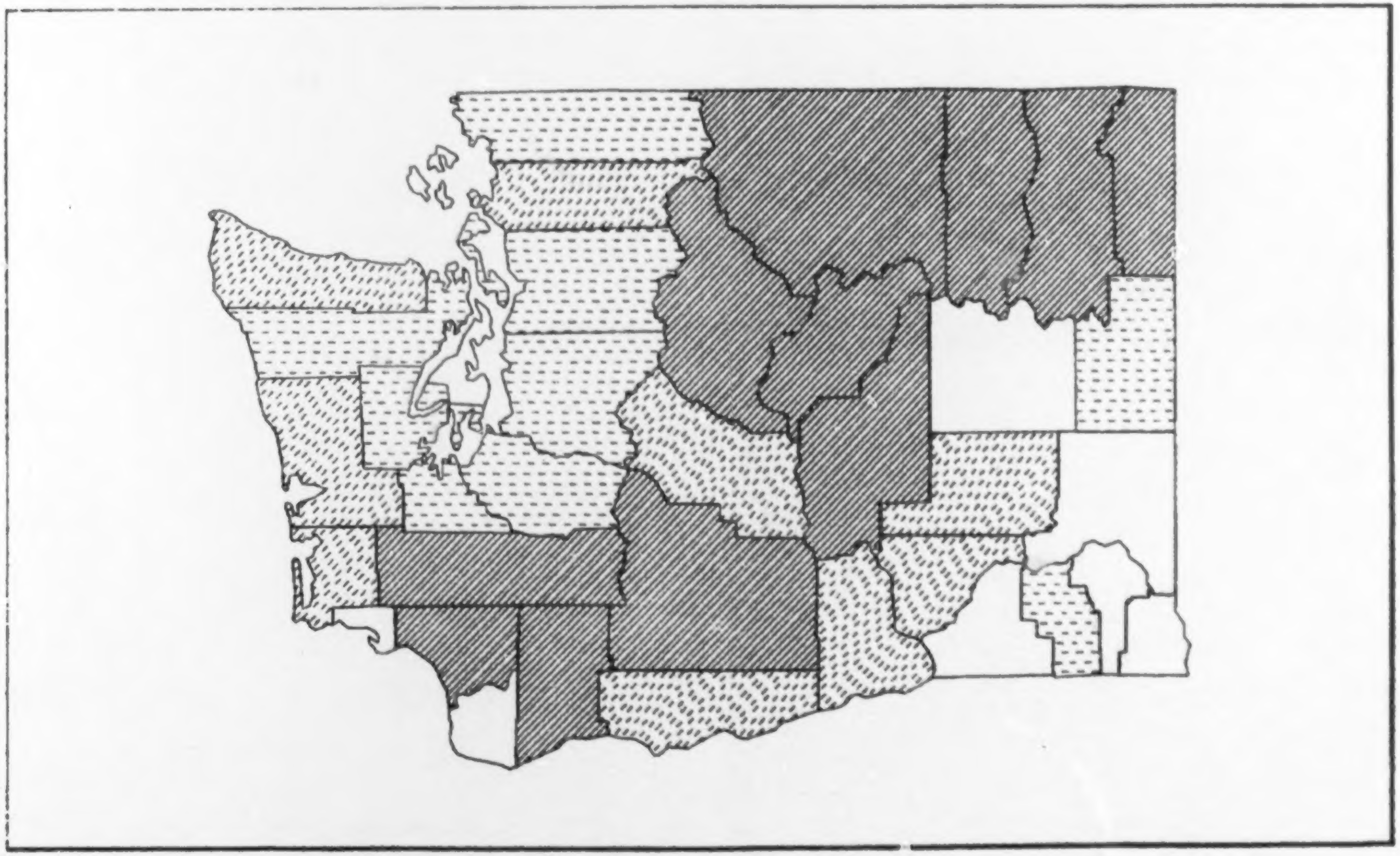
1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas Counties.

▨ OVER 14.3
▨ 11.8 - 14.3
▨ 9.1 - 11 7
☐ UNDER 9.1

JULY
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE



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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 9 September 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

August marked the first time in nearly two years that the jobless rate in Washington State dropped below 10 percent. The number of unemployed workers in the state fell from 213,900 and 10.4 percent of the labor force in July to 201,700 and 9.9 percent in August. Although unemployment remains excessive, labor market conditions have improved substantially over the past year. The number of jobless workers declined 38,100 between August 1982 and August 1983, while the unemployment rate dropped two full points, from 11.9 to 9.9 percent.

Total employment moved up a moderate 4,400 between July and August but only because persons involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. In the nonagricultural wage and salary (industry) series, where strikers are not included, the job total fell 12,500 over the month because of a number of large labor disputes in August.

	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*	Aug. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,900	2,047,700	2,019,100
Employment	1,838,200	1,833,800	1,779,300
Unemployment	201,700	213,900	239,800
State Rate	9.9	10.4	11.9
National Civilian Rate	9.2	9.4	9.6

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Major labor disputes were in telephone communications (8,700) and at Seattle and Tacoma shipyards (4,300) with smaller disputes in lumber (600) and food products (300). The dispute involving telephone workers was settled in the last week in August. Disputes at Seattle shipyards were settled in late September, while the strike at Tacoma Boatbuilding ended in early October.

Large July-August changes in industries not affected by labor disputes include canning, up 2,300; and public education, down 4,400. Sizable year-to-year changes not resulting from labor disputes include retail trade, up 10,700; services, up 10,300; and aerospace, down 11,800.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment declined in most areas of the state between July and August. A notable exception was the Seattle Metropolitan Area where the rate remained unchanged at 9.3 percent. Layoffs in aerospace continue to moderate the pace of economic recovery in both the Seattle and Tacoma areas. A large number of King County aerospace workers live in the Tacoma area. Compared with the two point drop in the total unemployment rate statewide between August 1982 and August 1983 (from 11.9 to 9.9), the jobless rate in the Seattle area dropped 1.2 points (from 10.5 to 9.3). The unemployment rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area also declined 1.2 points over the year, from 12.3 to 11.1 percent.

In other metropolitan areas of the state, the unemployment rate in the Spokane area fell from 9.0 to 8.4 over the month and was down from 12.0 in August 1982. Yakima's jobless rate fell from 14.3 to 12.2 percent between July and August, but the reduction resulted from labor force withdrawals rather than higher employment. This is a common occurrence for this time of the year in some areas. When the need for seasonal agricultural workers declines, many farm workers temporarily withdraw from the local job market rather than look for new jobs in the area. A large number of seasonal farm workers in the Yakima area are migrants who move on to other areas when their local jobs are completed. Numerically, unemployed workers in the Yakima area fell from 12,800 in July to 10,600 in August (down 2,200); for the same period the size of the labor force fell 2,700. Over the year, unemployment in Yakima County fell from 13,200 and 15.0 percent to 10,600 and 12.2 percent, but most of the drop in this case resulted from an increase in employment of 1,800.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment would have increased 3,000 between July and August except for labor disputes. As it was, the job total fell 2,200 with 5,200 workers out on strike. Canneries posted the largest gain over the month with 2,300 additional workers hired for various fruit and vegetable runs. The major expansions occurred at canneries east of the Cascades, especially the Yakima and Walla Walla areas where peaches, pears, and corn were being processed. Fabricated metal products added 500 in August with a portion of the gain resulting from the settlement of a labor dispute. Nonelectrical machinery was credited with a gain of 300 from July with about 200 of the increase at an electronics firm. Other durable goods employment moved up 400. Here the increase was spread throughout the group. Other employment expansions over the month included gains of 200 each in apparel and printing-publishing.

In the loss column for the month, payrolls in other transportation equipment fell 3,700 but this was entirely due to a labor dispute in shipbuilding which involved 4,300 workers. Employment in lumber was down 1,200 in August with about one-half of the loss resulting from a labor dispute. Aerospace employment dropped 900 from July bringing the total loss in the first eight months of 1983 to 9,000. Fortunately increasing orders for jet aircraft indicate employment in the industry may be stabilizing. In the first eight months of 1983, The Boeing Company received orders for 95 aircraft worth $3.9 billion compared with orders for 47 planes worth $1.6 billion in the comparable period in 1982.

Over the year, manufacturing employment fell 13,400. Approximately 5,200 of the drop, however, resulted from labor disputes this August. The largest year-to-year drop, of course, continues to be in aerospace where employment has been reduced 11,800. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in lumber and wood products was up 2,500 over the year despite a labor dispute which involved 600 workers this August. Aluminum employment advanced 600 from its depressed year-earlier level, while a gain of 1,100 was credited to other durable goods. Most of the increase in the latter occurred in instruments. Canning also posted an increase of 1,100 over the year, but here the gain was largely due to season timing rather than an economic expansion. Chemicals employment rose 800 between August 1982 and August 1983 with most of the growth in the Richland area.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

The major change in the nonmanufacturing group between July and August was in transportation and public utilities where employment fell 9,100. The loss, however, was nearly entirely related to the strike in the telephone industry which was settled in the last week of August. Public education employment fell 4,400 in August because of the completion of many summer school sessions.

On the positive side, contract construction payrolls moved up 1,200 with the increase noted in heavy construction (streets, highways, bridges, etc.) and special trade construction (electrical, plumbing, roofing, etc.). The settlement of a labor dispute in the Tri-Cities area accounted for 500 of the increase. The services group was credited with a gain of 600. Private educational services declined about 300 seasonally, but the loss was offset by seasonal growth at hotels-motels and amusements (carnivals, fairs, boathouses, golf courses, etc.). The tourist season, of course, is at its peak in August.

Added tourist business also boosted employment at restaurants, taverns and food stands in August, but these gains were more than offset by seasonal losses at apparel and department stores. As a result, retail trade employment was nearly unchanged from July (down 100). Back-to-school shopping should boost retail payrolls in September, however. Wholesale trade moved up 500 in August because of more activity at fruit and vegetable warehouses, mainly the sorting, boxing and shipping of pears and peaches. Rounding out the increases from July to August, employment moved up 400 in finance, insurance and real estate with the growth spread throughout the industry.

Employment in most of the nonmanufacturing group was up over the year in August. The major exception was transportation and public utilities where employment was down 9,200. The loss, though, was mainly due to the labor dispute in the telephone industry this August. Retail trade (up 10,700) and services (up 10,300) continued to show the largest payroll gains over the year. Construction employment was up 2,500 year to year despite the shutdown of work on WNP No. 3 at Satsop earlier this year. A gain of 2,200 was credited to finance, insurance and real estate, while government civilian payrolls were up 2,700 over the year at mid-August.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Aug. 1983 (Prel.)	Jul. 1983 (Rev.)	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Change Jul. 83 to Aug. 83	Change Aug. 82 to Aug. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY......	1,564.3	1,576.8	1,558.9	1,558.8	-12.5	+5.4
TOTAL MANUFACTURING...............	277.1	279.3	290.5	291.1	-2.2	-13.4
Durable Goods....................	189.0	193.6	203.7	204.5	-4.6	-14.7
Lumber & Wood Products.........	4/42.8	44.0	40.3	41.3	-1.2	+2.5
Furniture & Fixtures...........	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod......	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	0.0	+0.3
Primary Metal Industries.......	13.4	13.4	4/13.4	4/13.5	0.0	0.0
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	+0.6
Fabricated Metal Products......	10.1	4/9.6	10.0	9.9	+0.5	+0.1
Machinery......................	26.2	25.9	27.1	27.4	+0.3	-0.9
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.9	15.6	16.7	16.9	+0.3	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment.......	4/73.3	77.9	91.4	90.9	-4.6	-18.1
Aerospace....................	62.0	62.9	73.8	74.3	-0.9	-11.8
Other Transp. Equipment.......	4/11.3	15.0	17.6	16.6	-3.7	-6.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.........	13.7	13.3	12.6	12.6	+0.4	+1.1
Nondurable Goods................	88.1	85.7	86.8	86.6	+2.4	+1.3
Food & Kindred Products........	4/32.6	30.7	32.3	31.9	+1.9	+0.3
Canned & Preserved Foods......	13.3	11.0	12.2	12.0	+2.3	+1.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	+0.2	+0.3
Paper & Allied Products........	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	0.0	-0.3
Printing & Publishing..........	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.7	+0.2	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.4	10.3	9.6	9.7	+0.1	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/......	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	0.0	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING...............	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION......................	81.3	4/80.1	78.8	4/79.1	+1.2	+2.5
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES........	4/82.1	91.2	4/91.3	4/90.4	-9.1	-9.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.........	397.3	396.9	386.8	384.5	+0.4	+10.5
Wholesale Trade.................	100.4	99.9	100.6	100.0	+0.5	-0.2
Retail Trade....................	296.9	297.0	286.2	284.5	-0.1	+10.7
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE........	93.6	93.2	91.4	91.6	+0.4	+2.2
SERVICES.........................	329.9	329.3	319.6	317.6	+0.6	+10.3
GOVERNMENT.......................	300.1	303.9	297.4	301.2	-3.8	+2.7
Federal.........................	69.0	69.1	67.7	68.2	-0.1	+1.3
State & Local...................	231.1	234.8	229.7	233.0	-3.7	+1.4
Education......................	105.2	109.6	104.2	107.4	-4.4	+1.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)......................	13.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	+13.0	+13.6

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Sept. 29, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	August 1983 Preliminary 3/				July 1983 Revised				August 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,039,900	1,838,200	201,700	9.9	2,047,700	1,833,800	213,900	10.4	2,019,100	1,779,300	239,800	11.9
Bellingham SMSA	48,900	44,500	4,400	9.0	50,000	44,700	5,300	10.6	48,000	42,500	5,500	11.5
Bremerton SMSA	66,200	61,500	4,700	7.1	65,900	61,000	4,900	7.4	61,600	56,400	5,200	8.4
Olympia SMSA	58,000	51,800	6,200	10.7	58,000	51,400	6,600	11.4	55,300	49,000	6,300	11.4
Seattle-Everett SMSA	897,300	814,000	83,300	9.3	895,100	812,100	83,000	9.3	881,800	789,100	92,700	10.5
Spokane SMSA	153,500	140,600	12,900	8.4	153,800	139,900	13,900	9.0	151,400	133,200	18,200	12.0
Tacoma SMSA	189,000	168,100	20,900	11.1	189,700	167,900	21,800	11.5	185,800	162,900	22,900	12.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,100	68,100	10,000	12.8	79,000	68,500	10,500	13.3	81,500	69,000	12,500	15.3
Yakima SMSA	87,100	76,500	10,600	12.2	89,800	77,000	12,800	14.3	87,900	74,700	13,200	15.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,900	32,430	5,470	14.4	38,250	32,740	5,510	14.4	38,680	31,620	7,060	18.3
Adams	8,290	7,220	1,070	12.9	7,850	6,850	1,000	12.7	7,810	6,930	880	11.3
Asotin	8,120	7,450	670	8.3	8,040	7,330	710	8.8	8,330	7,370	960	11.5
Clallam	19,760	17,650	2,110	10.7	20,180	17,540	2,640	13.1	19,800	16,790	3,010	15.2
Clark	93,550	85,970	7,580	8.1	95,300	86,850	8,450	8.9	94,330	83,790	10,540	11.2
Columbia	2,490	2,290	200	8.0	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	2,650	2,380	270	10.2
Cowlitz	32,820	28,890	3,930	12.0	34,570	29,210	5,360	15.5	32,210	26,800	5,410	16.8
Ferry	2,400	2,090	310	12.9	2,450	2,090	360	14.7	2,440	1,910	530	21.7
Garfield	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,160	1,100	60	5.2	1,170	1,100	70	6.0
Grant	25,520	22,200	3,320	13.0	25,610	21,900	3,710	14.5	24,620	20,490	4,130	16.8
Grays Harbor	29,040	25,360	3,680	12.7	29,170	25,310	3,860	13.2	33,970	29,480	4,490	13.2
Island	14,960	13,750	1,210	8.1	15,030	13,630	1,400	9.3	14,860	13,470	1,390	9.4
Jefferson	6,900	6,320	580	8.4	6,900	6,270	630	9.1	6,700	5,960	740	11.0
Kittitas	9,490	8,520	970	10.2	9,730	8,480	1,250	12.8	9,820	8,660	1,160	11.8
Klickitat	6,970	6,190	780	11.2	7,020	6,100	920	13.1	7,430	6,130	1,300	17.5
Lewis	24,260	21,350	2,910	12.0	24,940	21,310	3,630	14.6	24,710	20,950	3,760	15.2
Lincoln	4,320	4,160	160	3.7	4,290	4,100	190	4.4	4,410	4,210	200	4.5
Mason	10,700	9,580	1,120	10.5	10,820	9,570	1,250	11.6	10,620	9,330	1,290	12.1
Okanogan	17,340	14,410	2,930	16.9	17,680	14,660	3,020	17.1	17,090	13,150	3,940	23.1
Pacific	7,690	6,710	980	12.7	7,600	6,640	960	12.6	7,480	6,410	1,070	14.3
Pend Oreille	3,180	2,630	550	17.3	3,110	2,510	600	19.3	3,380	2,540	840	24.9
San Juan	4,390	4,160	230	5.2	4,280	4,020	260	6.1	3,810	3,570	240	6.3
Skagit	34,380	30,900	3,480	10.1	33,980	29,960	4,020	11.8	33,580	29,360	4,220	12.6
Skamania	2,680	2,280	400	14.9	2,870	2,360	510	17.8	3,020	2,370	650	21.5
Stevens	11,470	10,020	1,450	12.6	11,680	9,940	1,740	14.9	11,980	9,990	1,990	16.6
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,090	150	12.1	1,240	1,150	90	7.3	1,400	1,290	110	7.9
Walla Walla	26,170	24,330	1,840	7.0	25,730	23,610	2,120	8.2	25,390	23,060	2,330	9.2
Whitman	14,560	14,050	510	3.5	14,410	13,800	610	4.2	14,020	13,340	680	4.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

September 29, 1983
Benchmark 1982

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 1983 Preliminary 3/				July 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,032,400	1,828,100	204,300	10.1	2,026,600	1,814,500	212,100	10.5
Bellingham SMSA	48,600	44,200	4,400	9.1	49,400	44,200	5,200	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,900	61,100	4,800	7.3	65,100	60,300	4,800	7.4
Olympia SMSA	57,900	51,600	6,300	10.9	57,500	50,900	6,600	11.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	893,900	809,600	84,300	9.4	885,800	803,500	82,300	9.3
King County	704,500	639,800	64,700	9.2	697,300	635,000	62,300	8.9
Snohomish County	189,400	169,800	19,600	10.3	188,500	168,500	20,000	10.6
Spokane SMSA	152,900	139,800	13,100	8.6	152,200	138,400	13,800	9.1
Tacoma SMSA	188,400	167,200	21,200	11.3	187,800	166,200	21,600	11.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,800	67,700	10,100	13.0	78,200	67,800	10,400	13.3
Yakima SMSA	86,800	76,000	10,800	12.4	88,900	76,200	12,700	14.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,790	32,250	5,540	14.7	37,860	32,400	5,460	14.4
Adams	8,260	7,180	1,080	13.1	7,770	6,780	990	12.7
Asotin	8,090	7,410	680	8.4	7,960	7,250	710	8.9
Clallam	19,690	17,550	2,140	10.9	19,980	17,360	2,620	13.1
Clark	93,180	85,500	7,680	8.2	94,320	85,940	8,380	8.9
Columbia	2,480	2,280	200	8.1	2,480	2,250	230	9.3
Cowlitz	32,710	28,730	3,980	12.2	34,220	28,900	5,320	15.5
Ferry	2,380	2,070	310	13.0	2,420	2,070	350	14.5
Garfield	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,150	1,090	60	5.2
Grant	25,440	22,080	3,360	13.2	25,340	21,670	3,670	14.5
Grays Harbor	28,940	25,220	3,720	12.9	28,860	25,040	3,820	13.2
Island	14,900	13,680	1,220	8.2	14,880	13,490	1,390	9.3
Jefferson	6,870	6,280	590	8.6	6,830	6,200	630	9.2
Kittitas	9,460	8,480	980	10.4	9,630	8,390	1,240	12.9
Klickitat	6,960	6,160	800	11.5	6,950	6,040	910	13.1
Lewis	24,180	21,230	2,950	12.2	24,680	21,080	3,600	14.6
Lincoln	4,300	4,140	160	3.7	4,250	4,060	190	4.5
Mason	10,670	9,530	1,140	10.7	10,710	9,470	1,240	11.6
Okanogan	17,300	14,330	2,970	17.2	17,490	14,500	2,990	17.1
Pacific	7,660	6,670	990	12.9	7,520	6,570	950	12.6
Pend Oreille	3,170	2,610	560	17.7	3,080	2,480	600	19.5
San Juan	4,380	4,140	240	5.5	4,230	3,980	250	5.9
Skagit	34,250	30,730	3,520	10.3	33,630	29,640	3,990	11.9
Skamania	2,680	2,270	410	15.3	2,850	2,340	510	17.9
Stevens	11,440	9,970	1,470	12.8	11,560	9,830	1,730	15.0
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,090	150	12.1	1,230	1,140	90	7.3
Walla Walla	26,070	24,200	1,870	7.2	25,460	23,360	2,100	8.2
Whitman	14,490	13,970	520	3.6	14,270	13,660	610	4.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

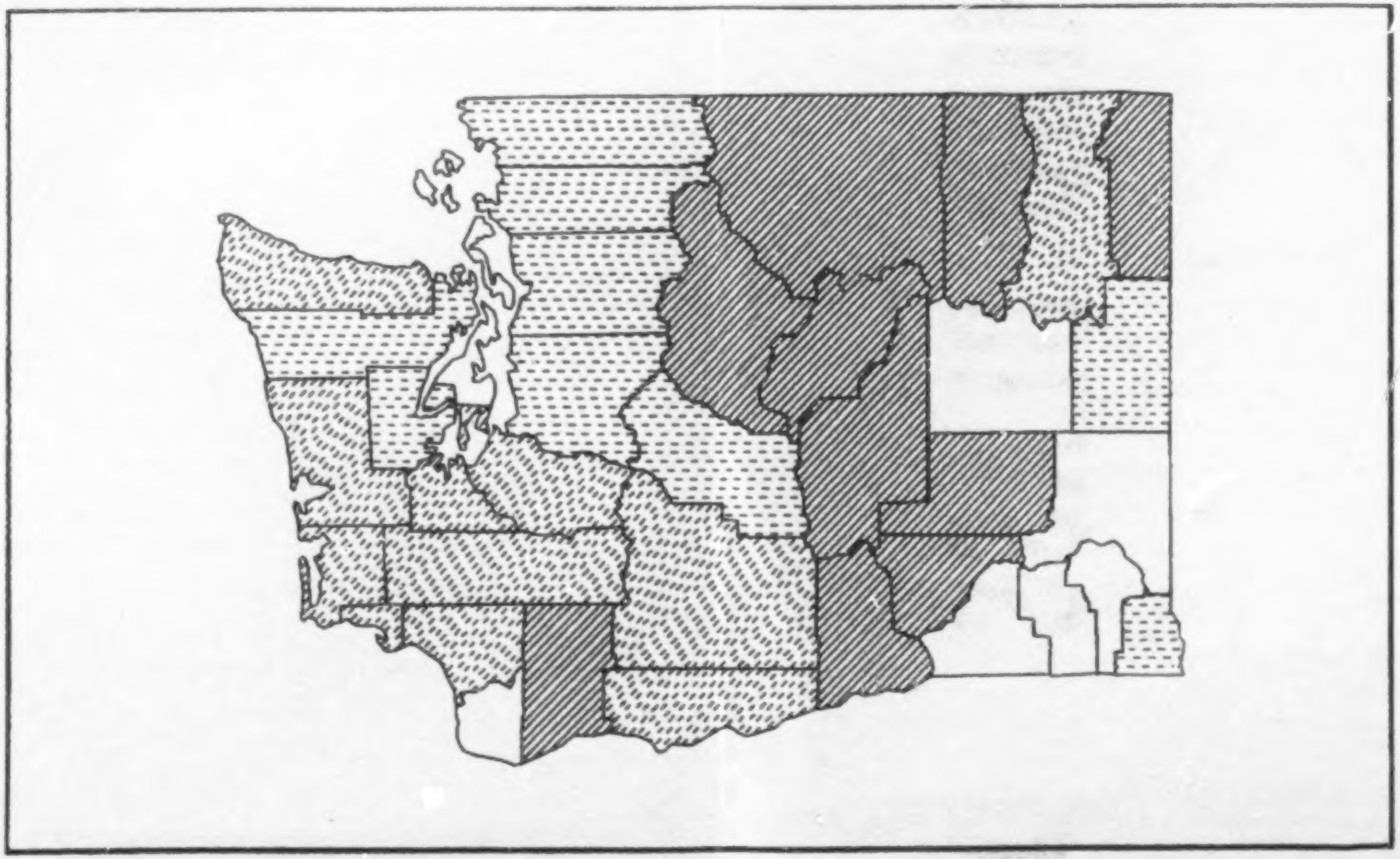
3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas Counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jul. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
		Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982	Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982	Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...............	177,800	$447.76	$449.26	$437.39	38.7	39.1	38.3	$11.57	$11.49	$11.42
Lumber and wood products..................	40,600	448.89	464.94	438.50	39.0	40.5	37.9	11.51	11.48	11.57
Primary metal industries..................	10,400	548.22	543.25	499.55	41.5	41.0	39.9	13.21	13.25	12.52
Fabricated metal products.................	7,000	514.59	506.69	503.36	41.6	41.6	41.6	12.37	12.18	12.10
Machinery 1/..............................	15,100	366.22	369.79	358.45	37.6	38.4	37.3	9.74	9.63	9.61
Transportation equipment..................	33,300	514.65	517.59	515.36	38.9	38.8	40.2	13.23	13.34	12.82
Food and kindred products.................	22,300	355.67	345.71	360.38	37.4	36.7	37.0	9.51	9.42	9.74
Chemicals and allied products.............	4,900	520.30	507.53	489.63	43.0	42.4	41.6	12.10	11.97	11.77
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction..............................	59,000	625.11	629.28	659.57	35.7	36.0	36.3	17.51	17.48	18.17
Wholesale and retail trade................	246,500	329.93	319.06	316.40	35.4	35.1	35.0	9.32	9.09	9.04

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

AUGUST
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

▨ OVER 12.8
▩ 10.7 - 12.8
░ 8.3 - 10.6
☐ UNDER 8.3